THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1866.

A NOTICE OF THE OPENING OF CALAIS WOLD BARROW, ON BISHOP WILTON WOLD, IN THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

BY J. A. MORTIMER, ESQ.

WITH SOME NOTES UPON ITS CONTENTS.

BY J. BARNARD DAVIS, ESQ., M.D., F.S.A., ETC. ETC.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR. MORTIMER.

"*Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire,*
Nov. 15, 1865.

"DEAR SIR,—

When you were so polite, on our accidental interview at the Meeting of the British Association, at Birmingham, as to invite me to see the few objects of antiquity you had with you, I could not fail to be much struck with the two *leaf-shaped flint spear-heads* you showed to me. They appeared to me to be the most beautifully delicate and accurately chipped flint objects of this kind I had seen. They seemed to exceed, if possible, in exquisite workmanship, the three leaf-shaped arrow-heads taken by the late Mr. Bateman from the Ringham Lowe Barrow (*Ten Years' Diggings*, page 95). In musing over these nicely made weapons after our momentary interview, it occurred to me, that it is a point of some interest, as bearing upon at present an assumed position, that leaf-shaped flint arrow-heads mark a distinct and very pristine period, a distinct pre-Celtic people, and a distinct mode of sepulture, which has been denominated *dolichotaphic*, that more should be known of your specimens. Since I had the pleasure of the interview with you, at Birmingham, I find that a respectable authority has addressed an account of the discovery of other four elegantly-shaped flint arrows, one of which is a little larger than the Yorkshire ones, to the Society of Antiquaries.* In this communication, marked by great

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, June 16, 1864, where there are very neatly executed woodcuts of two of these flint spear-heads.

care and accuracy, Dr. Thurnam seeks for the flints described and figured a great importance, and to base upon them some further new positions. These may be briefly stated—that they are worthy of being called *javelin*-heads, as they are larger than the leaf-shaped arrow-heads (they vary from 2¾ inches in length to 3½ inches, which looks like a gradation to which much weight is scarcely to be attached, as a large arrow-head may be two inches long)—that they are found neither in the Long nor in the Round Barrows, but in a separate series called *Oval Barrows*, which are usually constructed of two or three others placed side by side at regular intervals, and then covered over with a tumulus—that they are not of his pre-Celtic period, in which the leaf-shaped flint *arrow-heads* were made, but of the Celtic or bronze period, when these arrow-heads had mainly ceased to be made, and when burning of the dead was the usual mode of sepulture.

"From the importance thus attached to these particular flint objects, whether rightly or not I do not pretend to decide, and the precise lines attempted to be marked by their presence or absence, which bear upon the mode of burial, upon the age to which they are to be appropriated, and even upon the race of people who fashioned them, it is clear that these delicately chipped leaf-shaped weapons may be destined to become a touchstone of value to the antiquary. Hence, it appears to be very desirable, that any discovery of them should be carefully noted and made known. Under this impression, I hope I may be excused, if I request you to be so polite as send me an account of the Barrow in which your arrow and spear-heads were met with, with as many of the particulars of its form, the mode of interment, and of the other objects found in it as you are able, that it may be printed in the "RELIQUARY," and thus made available for antiquaries. In archæological investigations great doubt and obscurity are often encountered, and it becomes almost a duty in every true devotee to impart any ray of light he may be able to contribute, to the end that truth and real science may be established out of the wasting fragments left us by time.

"I am, yours faithfully,

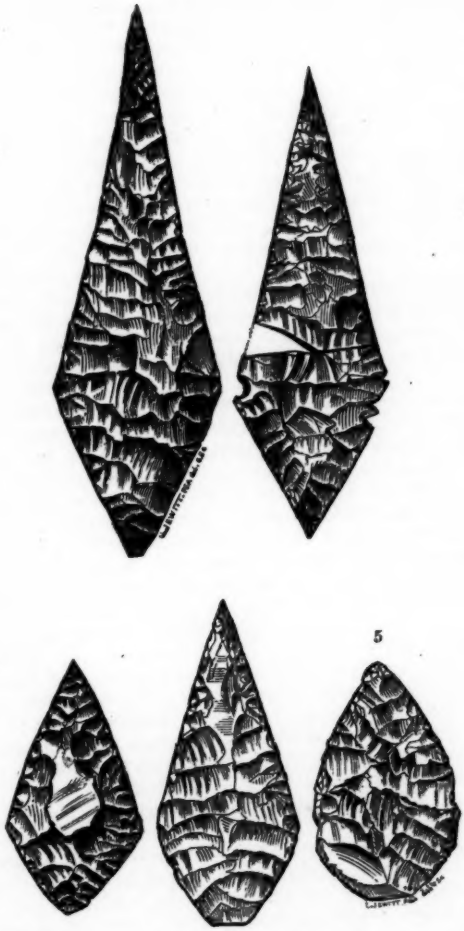
"J. BARNARD DAVIS."

"J. R. Mortimer, Esq."

MR. MORTIMER'S REPLY.

"DEAR SIR,— "*Nov.* 18, 1865.

In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg to supply you, according to your desire, with some information respecting the opening of the barrow from which the beautiful flints were obtained. I proceeded with three workmen on the 22nd June, 1864, to open a large barrow, which is situated on Bishop Wilton Wold, in a grass field, about four miles north of Pocklington. It is nearly north of a farm-house called "Calais Wold." It is a circular or conical barrow, without any trench running round it, measuring about sixty feet in



FLINT LEAF-SHAPED SPEAR AND ARROW-HEADS,

CALAIS WOLD BARROW, BISHOP WILTON WOLD, YORKSHIRE.

Fig. 5, FROM GUNTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

diameter, and rises about five feet above the surrounding ground. It was found to be mainly made up of layers of clay and loam, brought from a distance, mixed with layers of soil procured on the spot.

"A commencement was made by sinking a square hole in the centre of the barrow. This hole was about nine feet square, so as to make a free opening. We had only penetrated about a foot below the apex, when, in the centre of the mound, we discovered a large urn of ancient British workmanship (engraved on Plate XV.), inverted over a quantity of calcined human bones, of a beautiful white colour. No relic of any kind was found with this deposit in the urn.

"About a foot to the west, and eight or ten inches lower, a portion of a second urn was observed, standing on its bottom, which also contained a few calcined bones. All the top portion of this urn had been broken off at some previous time, most likely when the later higher interment had been effected, and we found fragments of it lying in the mound at some distance.

"At a depth of nearly two feet beneath the urn first discovered were deposited, in the soil of the barrow, without any receptacle, three arrow and two spear or javelin-heads, all of flint (engraved on Plate XVI.) Unfortunately one of the workmen, in using his pick, fractured three of them.

"All these specimens lay together in a dark substance, undoubtedly composed of organic matter; and from the centre of this ran, to the right and to the left, a dark streak of the same colour, each streak bending in some measure round the mound. As this dark trace or curve of decayed matter extended a little more than three feet in length, and was close to the arrow-heads, the inference was obvious, that it marked the decayed remains of the long-bow of the ancient warrior, or hunter, whose treasured ashes reposed in the second or broken urn. A flint flake knife, measuring three inches in length, was found on the same level as the arrow and spear-heads, and at a distance of about two feet south-east from them.

"The search was continued downwards as far as the undisturbed ground beneath the barrow, but nothing more was found, except a few hand-struck chips and flakes of flint, such as were met with during the whole of the excavation. These, I believe, had been casually mingled in the material of which the tumulus was composed, previous to and during its being heaped together. On the natural surface, under the barrow, lay a griming of wood ashes; and a few ashes, as well as a few calcined human bones, were met with in some other parts of the mound.

"In filling in the excavation, one of the workmen picked up a small stud or button, made of Kimmeridge coal or jet. It is of a conical form, with two holes, that meet in a canal, on its flat elliptical side.*

"The objects discovered in this barrow, of which figures are given above, may be deserving of some further description.

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* There is an engraving of one of two similar jet studs, only of much larger size, found in a barrow at Tosson, in Northumberland, given in the "*Crania Britannica*," as well as some notice of such objects. Description of Tosson Skull, Plate 54, p. (2).

Conical jet Stud, upper and under surfaces, and side view, Calais Wold Barrow. (Actual size).

"The cinerary urn is of reddish earth, burnt black inside. It is eleven inches in height, nine inches in diameter at the top, and about four at the bottom. It has a lip or rim, the upper edge of which is ornamented with a row of small impressions, vertical lines of the same occur on the outside, and on the neck below the rim, there are zigzag lines of similar indentations. The fragments of the second urn show it to have been of a like kind, and of about the same size. The three arrow-heads, two of which are engraved above, are of a blackish flint, two inches, and an inch and a-half in length, respectively. The larger of the two very beautiful spear-heads is 3.3 inches long, by an inch broad at the widest part, or shoulder. It also is leaf-shaped, or similar in form to that of the arrow-heads. It has been struck from a block of honey-coloured flint, is nearly transparent, and is most exquisitely chipped on every part of its surface. The smaller spear-head is 2.9 inches in length, and nearly an inch in breadth at the shoulder. It is similar in shape to its fellow, but less transparent, from having been detached from a block of a different kind. If possible, this is the more delicate and elaborately finished specimen. The point is almost as sharp as a needle, and the edge on every side as keen as a knife. In fact, it seems nearly impossible that the point and edges could be wrought to such perfection by chipping; but such has been the work of the hand, there is no indication of grinding. This spear-head has two notches in it, one on each side, which probably have been chipped out at the time of mounting it on a shaft, so as to ensure its being secured more firmly by a thong. Neither of these two delicate weapons is thicker than a shilling in any part, nor do they exhibit the least trace of the action of fire, but, on the contrary, they appear as fresh as on the day on which they were made.

'Finally, I may mention that these beautiful objects are not made from the flint of our Yorkshire chalk-beds, which flint is not suitable for the forging of small articles. The flint of which they are formed is foreign to the district, blocks of it are to be met with on the east coast, which have been washed out of the beds of drift by the action of the German Ocean.

"I remain, yours truly,

"J. R. MORTIMER."

"Dr. J. Barnard Davis."

REMARKS.

To this letter, which gives so clear and intelligible an account of the excavation of the Calais Wold Barrow, and of the remarkable relics recovered from it, I beg to add a few remarks.

1. The *leaf-shaped arrow-heads* are of the same form as those obtained by the late Mr. Bateman from Ringham Lowe Barrow, and one in my own possession, derived from Gunthorpe, in Lincolnshire, and like many others which have been met with in various parts of England. From the merest mention in "The Athenæum" of a paper which Dr. Thurnam has lately communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, I am led to conclude, that he has now so far advanced his great hypothesis as to maintain that leaf-shaped arrow-heads, such as these, are in every respect distinct from all other arrow-heads, and that they themselves distinguish the earliest inhabitants of the British Islands, the pre-Celtic people of the *pure stone age*, people who interred their dead in long, or *dolichotaphic* barrows, and were themselves distinguished from all succeeding races by having long or *dolichocephalic* skulls. As I do not know anything more of Dr. Thurnam's paper further than the mention, rather than report, above alluded to, I may possibly err in attributing such progress to the hypothesis itself. But, whether or not, it must be noticed that these Calais Wold Barrow specimens are flint-shaped arrow-heads of the identical form which Dr. Thurnam has designated "*the long barrow type of arrow-head.*" It should in addition be remarked, that these fine specimens were not found in a long barrow at all, but in a *conical barrow*, one of those which Dr. Thurnam considers to belong especially to the bronze age.

2. The other two larger flint weapons, which on account of their size may be regarded as *spear-heads*, are most likely the finest specimens that have ever been found. They exceed in the delicacy and perfection of their manipulation any other flint objects that have fallen under my notice. The first of them is of a somewhat rhomboidal lozenge shape, like to the one discovered by Dr. Thurnam in "the *oval* barrow on Winterbourne Stoke Down," and which is well figured on page 429 of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, Vol. II., 1864. The Yorkshire specimen is but little less in length, as the one mentioned is 3.5 inches long, this 3.3 inches. In width they differ, the Yorkshire specimen being much the more slender of the two. The proportions are, an inch and a-half wide in the Wiltshire example, and an inch only in the other. This latter very beautiful object has been chipped with so much exactness to such great tenuity, that it now weighs, in its finished state, no more that sixty grains, or one drachm Troy. Indeed, it is a remarkable instance of excellent workmanship. The second of the Calais Wold Barrow specimens is certainly not less so, although of a somewhat different and more regular rhomboidal shape, and a little thicker. The flint, as Mr. Mortimer has stated, is of a darker colour, and the edges of the weapon have a marvellous finish, much more like a work in iron or steel than flint. Their exactness will be seen in the woodcut, as well as many of the other peculiarities which distinguish the two spear-heads. Flint spear- or javelin-heads of this kind have been attributed by Dr. Thurnam, in

the communication to the Society of Antiquaries above quoted, to a distinct order of tumuli, the *oval* barrows, which "belong probably to a different and more recent period than the true long barrows, and to the same age as the circular barrows of the ordinary bowl and bell shapes. Its oval form appears to depend upon its having been designed for two or three distinct interments, placed at tolerably regular intervals," page 428. The beautiful specimens from the Calais Wold Barrow lend no support whatever to this particular attribution of leaf-shaped spear-heads to oval barrows, for the barrow in which they were discovered was one of the ordinary *circular*, or conical shape.

3. So that the excavation of this barrow has brought to light objects, which according to the hypothesis are very distinct weapons, the work of perfectly distinct races of man (the force of which phrase should be duly appreciated) deposited, not in different layers of the barrow, which might have been said to indicate different ages, but laid *side by side in the same spot.* Further, besides finding these objects all together, objects which had been supposed to belong to two different ages and quite different races, the leaf-shaped arrow-heads are met with in a *circular* barrow, instead, as it has been supposed, in their proper place the *long* barrow; whilst the leaf-shaped spear-heads have also been found in the same *circular* barrow, which were supposed to be proper to *oval* barrows only. Hence, both sets of objects, if they must be divided and considered to belong to two categories, are found in their wrong places, according to the hypothesis, for neither of them were found in either a long or an oval barrow. The distinct evidences of gradation in size between the smallest leaf-shaped flint arrow-head and the largest Wiltshire spear-head, which may be expressed in inches, thus, 1.2, 1.5, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 2.9, 3.1, $3\frac{1}{8}$, 3.3, we will pass over, although this is so gradual as to render it impossible to allow what the hypothesis requires, viz., that the leaf-shaped flints under two inches in length have been made by one race of people, and those above two inches by another quite distinct race. To say the least, there are incongruities in the whole hypothesis and the objects discovered, which it was of sufficient importance to antiquarian science to point out; and having accomplished this, my task is finished. I leave to others the just estimation of the facts, which it appears to me ought not be concealed in deference to any authority, and cannot be overlooked.

Shelton Staffordshire.

MISCELLANEOUS SCRAPS, SAYINGS, PROVERBS, &c., AT ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER, SIXTY YEARS AGO.

BY THOMAS BRUSHFIELD, J. P.

"A thing of shreds and patches."

No man of ordinary capacity, who has reached the middle period of life, can fail to be convinced that he cannot do better service to the coming generations than by the instilling into young minds sound moral lessons; for it is evident to any one who will afford a moment's reflection to the subject, that impressions made upon the mind on its first dawning into thoughtfulness, remain indelibly there to the very evening of life: and although evil lessons and evil principles may, unhappily, through bad associations and pernicious influences, overlay and hide for a time the good seed of such early teaching, the original record and impress will, I feel convinced, still hold its place—remain unobliterated, notwithstanding the foul and loathsome covering—and if in the course of events opportunity occurs—*and I firmly believe such opportunity will occur*—the first, and originally taught, good, will assuredly assert its power, breathe out its secret and silent, but unmistakeable whisperings, and win back the soul from her wanderings to those blessed lessons of wisdom and purity, which to the well-disposed and undebased mind are always *pleasantness*—and to those paths of rectitude and goodness which *alone*, in this life's pilgrimage, lead to peace. The earliest prayer lisped on a mother's knee, and the first reproof from a loving father's lips, live in the mind through every stage of life! They are sweet remembrances!

These thoughts rush upon my memory as I reflect upon the past—and as I consider the effect, which, among other influences, old saws and sayings, aphorisms, and proverbial statements, had upon my mind, when "*why*" and "*wherefore*" first found a place there; how they provided me with material for thinking, and how, from that early period through my whole life's career, even to this very moment, remain there in all their force and power. Believing that I am acting in a right direction for good, and am contributing to the purposes for which you established your periodical, I herewith send you a miscellaneous list of *scraps*, *saws*, and *sayings*, some of which took possession of my mind when I was a child, and still remain there after the turmoil, trials, and changes of a life, more chequered and eventful than falls to the lot of the generality of mortals.

Having already furnished your columns with my recollections of the customs, &c., which in my own days existed in my native village, ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER, I consider it not out of place to follow up such communications with this paper. No doubt many of the scraps, proverbs, and aphorisms are those which may be in common use wherever the English language is spoken, and may be considered the "household words" of a large portion of the world; others are of a more local character—the "*Folk-lore*" of the village and its immediate neigh-

bourhood; but whether of local or general use, they are, in my opinion, of great interest, and furnish grounds and material for reflection to those minds that are probing beneath the surface of things, and making inquiry into whatever is connected with the bygone days of man's history; my belief is, that some of the most illustrious of our race have been under great obligations for the noble and good in their lives to early impressions made upon them, and that the truthful *aphorisms*, *proverbs*, and *sayings*, which they have heard in their childhood, have lived in their memories, and exercised an influence over their after lives, second only to those blessed lessons which are wont to fall from the lips of an intelligent and loving mother. Of course sayings and proverbs have not *all* the same moral and good tendency and meaning, their importance for good or evil is not however lessened by that fact; but the pouring out the entire store of my memory into your pages, will enable your readers to judge of their meaning, tendencies, general worth, and importance.

I am not aware of any publication existing in which the subject is entirely embraced; I feel convinced that all countries and peoples have their peculiar sayings and proverbs, and probably similar to our own; indeed I am certain, that the first moral instruction (before a knowledge of printing or even writing existed) to the youthful mind, was communicated in the shape of proverbs, aphorisms, &c. The proverbs of Solomon contain no doubt the "*Folk-lore*" of the Hebrews, which the wise monarch collected, and which, with the lessons of his own life and experience, he caused to be published for the benefit of his peculiar and highly-favoured race; this fact illustrates in a striking and very remarkable manner the ideas which I entertain on this important subject. The list I furnish you with, I give generally as they occur to my mind, rough and smooth, clear and obscure—some apparently without force or meaning, no doubt some of them written down now for the first time, some of them very ancient, and in use long before the printing press shed its great power of light and liberty over the world.

I now insert my first contribution of Derbyshire saws and sayings, with such explanations as they may seem to need. I have given the pronunciation as closely as possible in the spelling.

Thou'd mak a Beggar beat his bag. An angry outbreak to an obstinate or clumsy person.

Ow's big as Bull Beef. A remark made of an upstart and conceited woman.

Save yore breath to cool yore porridge. Said by one who is indifferent to a scolding.

Oi'll giet thee, afore th' Cats lick'd her ear. A promise never to be be fulfilled.

Thar't loik a chip i' porridge. A person of no influence.

Teach thy granny t' suck eggs. Spoken to a person who tries to deceive another.

Oi'll dowt by Hook or by Crook. A resolution to do a deed at all hazards.

Thou'rt a Bird es con sing and wunna. A person able to do a deed and declining to do it.

Thagh knows moi lad, a Black Hen leys whoit eggs. A self-evident truism.

Quality without ability is loik a puddin without fat.

What's got o'er the devil's back is lost under his belly.

There's mony a dark and cloudy morning turns out a bright and shining day.

It's aw fancy, as th' owd woman said when ow kiss'd her cow.

He's been i' th' sun, an's es drunk as a wheelbarrow. Of a drunkard.

Fill what you will, but drink what you fill. To a drinker.

Yo mey wesh a crow, ber yo conna mak it whoit.

A deel o' noise for a little wool, es th' divil sed when he shear'd th' pig.

That's a foolish bird as fouls its own nest. To an improvident and careless person.

Dunna reckon yore chickens afore they'r hatch'd.

Nay, lad! I wunna keep a dog en bark mysen, noather!

Loik an onion, aw peelin. Spoken of a person overburthened with clothing.

Get thy brass fair, and then it'l' wear.

Pence are seeds of guineas.

His ducks are aw swans. Of a braggart.

Shakes like an aspen leaf. Of a chilly trembling person.

He't nowt ats owt. A worthless person.

Ax Bob, en Dick ell tell yo. A quizzical answer.

Dock go in and nettle come out. Alluding to the application of dock leaves to nettle stings.

Docks grow beside o' nettles. Troubles are accompanied by mercies and blessings.

He's drunk his drink betime. On the death of a young person through intemperance.

He shot at a pigeon and kilt a crow. On aiming at one object and hitting another.

Ah lad, th' buryin's gone by! An irretrievable loss sustained by unpunctuality.

If wishes were horses, beggars might ride,
If thoughts were swords yo might have one at yore side.

Gie thanks to th' cat and see how long t'll keep her. One who expected solid gifts.

Care will kill a cat. A caution not to be over anxious.

A great nut year, a full churchyard. A village prophecy.

Tell-tale tit, thy tongue shall have a slit,
Every dog i' th' town shall have a little bit. } Of a tale bearer.

Set a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to th' divil. On a fast boaster.

Sue a beggar and catch a louse. A warning against going to law.

What! keep a dog and bark mysen?

Those who play bowls must expect rubbers. A good lesson for meddlers.

To him that's willing, ways are not wanting.

Yo conna mak' a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Whoy lad, thar't loik a cat i' pattens. A person acting out of his own character.

Fill me full, and drink about,
Oi'll mak yo merry afore I'm out. } An inscription on a drinking-mug.*

Well dun lad, "that's jannack." An expression of approbation.

A watch'd pot niver boils!

Thrung as three in a bed! or, *Thick as three in a bed.*

Thar't loik Ludlam's dog as laid him down to bark, or, *As idle as Ludlam's dog that laid him down to bark.* To a lazy fellow.

More rain, more rest,
Fair weather is na always best!

It's no use crying o'er shed milk. A caution against hopeless regrets.

Let them laugh as loses, they're sure t' laugh as wins.

I'll risk it, as Old Horne said.

As queer as Old Nick's hat-band.

As rough as Thompson's bear when he'd bin bated.

I here close my first contribution of scraps; I hope to furnish another list, with snatches of songs, sayings, &c., common to the locality. I cannot hope to make the record complete, but it is something worth doing, if, by this introduction, I attract to the subject the attention of those who are better able than myself to accomplish the end I had in view in submitting it to your readers. I may just add, that the earliest proverbial scraps and sayings of localities or communities are really the buddings of all true philosophy; many of them have already blossomed, and under Divine influences, those which have wisdom and virtue for their object and end, will ultimately ripen and mature into perfect fruit.

London.

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* The Editor will be glad to receive notes of inscriptions on drinking-mugs and puzzle-jugs, etc., many of which are curious, and possess considerable local interest.

NOTES ON THE NORTHERN BORDERS OF STAFFORDSHIRE—*(Continued).*

JOTTINGS AND GLEANINGS IN THE PARISH OF LEEK.

BY W. BERESFORD.

One of the chief objects of interest in the Moorlands of North Staffordshire seems to be a remarkable chasm, on which a note appeared in the "Reliquary" for January, 1865—Ludchurch. Round it hover many romantic legends; and to it alone, almost, would the inhabitants of the adjacent country think of paying a visit. There is, in fact, only about another object within some miles which is ever pointed out as being anything curious or wonderful; and that is the *Hanging Stone.* It is nearly a mile to the W.N.W. of Ludchurch, on the brow of the pine-covered hill above Swithamley Park, and almost overhangs the road running from Flash by Castlecliffs over the Back Forest. A short path striking to the north out of this road brings us by a steep ascent to the foot of the stone. Thomas Loxdale, the antiquarian vicar of Leek, visited it in 1708, and speaks of it as probably a greater wonder than either the Roches, "one of the most romantic prospects in nature;" or Ludchurch, "of which Plot gives a very accurate description." "It consists," he continues in his letter to the Bishop,* "of two flat stones laid tablewise upon the brow of a precipice, resting (as may be plainly seen) upon other large ones that lie near the centre, from which supporters they shoot out, perhaps, seven or eight foot to the south, being elevated, at the extremity, above the surface of the declining hill, as high as a tall man can (?) reach. (Here he is wide of his mark, the height is much nearer twenty or thirty feet than seven). The other part must be proportionally large to balance the immense weight of this overhanging end, and prevent its slipping down the bank. I imagine it to be much the larger (tho' I had no opportunity to examine it, it being now covered with earth), and that this has drawn it a little from off its first *horizontal* place. Its being in part covered is owing to the nature of the adjacent earth, which is a black, oozy, peat soil. This, instead of being washed and worn away by wind and rain, as better land that lies high is observed to do, swells, and grows higher, as may be seen in the peat pits so common in this country. The neighbours look upon all these to remain in the same condition they were left in by the flood; and as to most of them they are no doubt in the right; but, that these are so, I cannot agree with them, because the *bulk, shape,* and *position,* are exactly the same (!); the *levels* and *squares* the same;" (I confess that here I am unable to verify the good parson) "all which in my opinion bespeak a design, such regularity being rarely seen in works of chance." (Here he is somewhat out, too, as a ramble on the adjacent "Roches" would have

* Shaw, II. 1.

convinced him; there—*e. g.* near Mr. Brocklehurst's shooting-box—is a stone having almost exactly the form, size, &c., of an altar tomb). Mr. Loxdale next goes on to discuss the probable use of this *Hanging Stone*, supposing it to be an artificial structure; and at length arrives at the conclusion that it may, notwithstanding any objection he could think of, be "an old *charemluach*, one of the ancients' *devoted stones* or *hill altars*, on which their sacrifices were offered."

Near Hanging Stone is the *Paddock Barn*, to which tradition says Squire Trafford retired when the Pretender's forces, "the Scotch rebels," came to Swithamley, in 1745. The author of "Legends of the Moorlands," works the popular story into rhyme, chanting of the redoubtable Squire tying straw bands round his legs; and when the rebels came (for loyal and true were the Traffords of Swithamley), all they could make him say was "Now thus," which he uttered at every stroke of the flail. So taking him to be but an idiot farmer, they left him. *And from this circumstance*, says popular tradition, the crest of the Traffords, a man threshing a sheaf, together with the motto, "Now thus" were adopted. I notice this to show the fallacy there may be in traditionary stories, for in Leek churchyard —very probably at the time the Scots were at Trafford's house—the stone, still extant, was standing, with the following inscription:— "William Trafford, of Swithamley, Esq., died December 10th, 1697, aged 93;" the crest and motto are also at the head of the stone. Another account, if my memory serves me, attributes this legendary incident to the time of Charles I., the Parliamentary forces being the Squire's unwelcome visitors. The crest, however, was granted long before, viz., in 1565.* The fact, surely, is enough to illustrate the tendency there is in the popular mind to affix definite dates, names, and places, to any interesting anecdote that happens to come down misty and uncertain from remote antiquity.

Fain would we linger on the history of these stout old Traffords, and about their former home freshening and improving under the taste and care of its present proprietor, P. Lancaster Brocklehurst, Esq.; but the reaper's hand has already been there, and the sheaves may be seen in his full garner—"The History of the Parish of Leek." In it, too, may be found the tradition concerning Turner's, or Turnhurst, pool. A little to the south of this pool lies a field whose brooklets run either way towards the Trent and Mersey; and near it, on the slope of *Gun* (anciently *Dunne*), the hill which rises on the western side of Leekfrith, lies *Thorneyleigh*, a hamlet of three farm-houses, one of which was once the residence of the venerable family of "*Armett*, gentlemen." The name Armet occurs in subsidy list of 37 Henry VIII., and 14 April, 1 Edward VI.; but I find no definite trace of the family as resident here, till "Mrs. Joan Armett, of Thorneyleigh, 6th June, 1665," leaves charities to Leek and Meerbrook. "William Armett, of Thorneyleigh," gentleman, probably her son, is mentioned on the walls of the church at the latter place, as one of the "trustees for the Free School and other charitable gifts, 1727;" and in the

* History of Leek, 77; and a Pamphlet on Rushton.

yard, opposite the chancel door, lies a slate memorial stone, on which one can just read: "Here lyeth the body of *Wm. Armett, of Thorneyleigh, Gent.*, who departed this life.....1737, aged 7... years." At his old house, also, there are two inscriptions—

W A
I C 1691

A
G C
I C 1670

the first over a doorway opening into the garden, and the other over the door of an outhouse.

Brief and scanty as these items may appear, they are all I can just now find of the residence of this stout old family at Thorneyleigh. But their old stone house still remains, with its mullioned windows, no mean index of what they doubtless were—substantial franklyns at least; and, if possible, a still more pleasant memento may be found in a field to the south, viz., their old "pleasure-grounds," a large and most beautiful grove of hollies which stands on the hill-side, and forms an irregular line, enclosing an oval space of some 200 yards long by 100 across, with clumps of bushes studding the interior. One may almost trace the old walks running amongst these luxuriant bushes, and a more charming task than to do so could scarcely be desired. Ashes with their graceful forms, and "wickies," with their bright red berries, grow plentifully amongst the hollies, on whose stems the ivy mingles with wild roses, and seems to fall in graceful tangles to the ground. And as the evening approaches myriads of birds, returning to their nightly shelter, vocalize the solitude, and drive away the gloomy thoughts which traces of the long-departed and their faded opulence are often wont to inspire.

West of Thorneyleigh and "Thorneyleigh Hollybushes," the hill on which they stand continues to rise till it attains the height of 1000 feet,* and commands a most extensive view. To the east, on the other side of the valley, in a brown rock broken line, the Roches rise (1670 feet above the sea), and from their either end the hills—Axe-edge, 1750 feet; Shuttingslow, 1686; and Bosley Minns, on the north; and Morridge, 1500 feet high, on the south, break away into the blue distance. The valleys lying between Gun and these hills beautifully diversify the scene. On the one side is Swithamley, with its deer-dotted park; in front Leekfrith and its tiny sheets of water; and to the south the spires and chimneys of Leek, the Moorland metropolis. Turning towards the west, one sees a broad and interesting valley (containing Horton, Rudyard, Endon, and Rushton), bounded on the opposite side by a long hill, over which the tower-topped summit of *Mow cop*, 1090 feet, and blue ranges of distant Welsh and Cheshire hills may be discerned on a clear day. Its southern end dips to afford us a glimpse of the Pottery chimneys, and a host of minor hills; whilst to the north, it abruptly terminates in the *Cloud*, 1190 feet, from whose foot Cheshire, beautifully wooded and level, stretches far as the eye can reach—near, diversified by the glassy reservoir of Bosley,

* History of Leek, 247.

and the fairy-like viaduct of North Rode; and farther off, broadening out into a plain, which gradually dissolves into blue haze.

To return to the Armetts.* Another of their houses was *Toft Hall*, in Heaton, a couple of miles west of Thorneyleigh. The old house is still standing, and apparently in good condition. I find a notice of one of the family in the Rushton Register—"1702, Gul. Armett, contraxit matrimonium cum Elizabetha Wolly, vicessimo (nono) die Julii 29;" and again, "1771, January 1, John Armett, Gentleman, was buried." *His brother*, William Armett, Esq., of Toft Hall, Heaton, served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Stafford, about 1765.

Within two miles of Toft Hall stands the quaint and ancient church of Rushton, once "the chapel in the wilderness," of which so much has already been written in various places, that a note on it here would be superfluous. But about a mile to the north of it is a less known, and less celebrated, though, strange to say, scarcely less interesting spot. It is a little deserted *graveyard* belonging to the Nonconformists of two centuries ago; almost such an one as "Old Mortality" would have been delighted to spend a day or two in; lying in the corner of a (field from which it is now undivided), and overshadowed by a few small ash trees. Solitary and almost forgotten, a pedestrian might unconsciously pass it by as he winds up the narrow lane from Rushton railway-station towards the *Cloud Hill*. But in olden times it was more noticed. The Puritans seem to have met here so as to be secluded and beyond the reach of the Five Mile Act, the spot lying almost centrally between Congleton, Macclesfield, and Leek. And a large room, in a house which once stood near, was used for religious purposes by the Baptists for many years. Tradition says that at the last funeral here, perhaps about 1780, the body was brought into this room for a sort of service; a large number of people then crowded in; when the old floor gave way under the immense weight, and both coffin and mourners were plunged into the cellar.

Forty years ago, a Baptist minister from Burslem, Mr. L. J. Abington, visited the spot. "The grassy turf," he writes, "had accumulated upon, and had totally concealed the stones of memorial laid upon the graves. With my stick I bored and found them; with a knife I cut through the turf and rolled it off. It was found to cover a grave-stone having the *initials* only of the deceased, and the date 1672." Now, however, several of the stones are partially bare; and the Rev. W. Melland, with extraordinary skill, has contrived to read the inscription on one, which he gives as—"Here lyeth Mary the wife of Thomas F. Stubb, who decesed the 19 of March 1687."

Concerning the character and tenets of the dead who lie here we know little; and the last resting-place of their bodies appears almost certain to pass into quiet oblivion like the fanatical spirit which even in death led them from their fellow-men. And is it not strange, that within this same parish of Leek, there should be two old places of

* Tradition says, that the Armetts in olden times could go from Thorneyleigh to Congleton, nine miles, without going off their own ground.

sepulture, both forgotten and neglected; the one Anglo-Romanist, at the Abbey Dieu-la-cresse,* in which the venerable dead of the district during two hundred years, were laid with every solemnity in ground once consecrated; the other Baptist or Genevan in the corner of a field, in which a few zealous (shall we say) *fanatics* lie, near their old place of meeting; the one covered with the buildings and dunghills of a farmyard; the other overgrown with moss and trodden down by cattle?

Leekfrith.

CHURCH NOTES, WHITTINGTON, DERBYSHIRE.

BY THE REV. J. H. CLARK, M.A.

As the Parish Church of Whittington, near Chesterfield, has been rebuilt upon a new site, and the old building will probably ere long have disappeared altogether, it may be well to preserve such monumental inscriptions as it contained, in the pages of the "RELIQUARY."

On the south wall of the nave, a marble monument commemorating—

Elizabeth, wife of John Dixon, Esq., *d.* 11 April, 1789, aged 35.
John Dixon, Esq., *d.* 27 Jany. 1816, aged 74.

On the north wall—

Pym Denton, *d.* 22 Aug. 1820, aged 59.
Sarah Denton, *d.* 13 Jany. 1833, aged 52.
Alicia Dale, their second daughter, *d.* 3 June, 1828, aged 12.

On the north wall of the chancel—

John Froggatt, gent., *d.* 22 Sept. 1692.

On the floor of the chancel—

"Here lyeth the body of John Moore, of Pillesly, in North Wingfield parish, in the county of Derby, gent., who died 14 April, 1704, and left behind him Rose, his then wife, who since intermarried with Robert Gilliver, of Eggington, in the sd. county, gent."

Over the east window—

At the north end of the Altar Table within the Rails,
Lieth the Remains of
Samuel Pegge, LL.D.,
Who was inducted into this Rectory, November 11, 1751;
And died February 14, 1796,
In the 92nd year of his age.

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* The only monumental stone now existing at the Abbey is the lid of a stone coffin, charged with a decorated cross, and a sword. It has been supposed to be that of an *abbot;* but the *sword*, surely, rather indicates *knighthood.* There is another, and much

This tablet is surmounted by the following arms—

Quarterly, 1 and 4, *argent*, a chevron between three piles or wedges *sable* (Pegge). 2 and 3, *gules*, on a bend *argent*, three leopards' faces *vert* (Stevenson, of Unston); impaling *azure* (or *sable*), three escallops in pale *or*, between two flaunches *ermine* (Clarke).

These constitute all the monumental inscriptions visible; but it is possible that the removal of the pews in the chancel may disclose others.

In an early perpendicular window on the south side of the nave, was a shield of arms in coloured glass, which dates apparently from the possession of the manor of Chesterfield by Richard, Earl of Salisbury, *circa* 1442—

Quarterly, 1, *gules*, a fesse between six cross crosslets *or*; 2, *or*, an eagle displayed *vert*; 3, *argent*, three lozenges (or fusils) in fesse *gules*; 4, chequy, *azure* and *or* (not *or* and *azure*), a chevron *ermine*.

Perhaps the following inscription on a flat slab outside the Church, at the east end, is worthy of preservation. In a few years it will probably have become illegible—

H. J.
Thomas Astley,
Per annos quinque et viginti
Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector.
Pastorali functus est officio
Cum omni diligentia
In Cathedra
Veræ religionis strenuus Defensor
Suos ad vitam Christianam
Simplici dicendi vi
Præcipue autem vita et moribus
Impulit
Vixit enim Charitatis & Benevolentiæ
Virtutumque omnium Christianarum
Singulare Exemplum.
Annos octo et quinquaginta natus
Convulsionibus conflictatus
Per Biduum
Obiit Jan. 8, 1750.

Marston Montgomery.

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ruder stone, built into the east end of the southern aisle of the church at Leek, bearing a cross-bow, an arrow, a sword, and perhaps a breastplate or shield—possibly that of a forester yeoman.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN THOR'S CAVE, WETTON DALE, NEAR DOVEDALE, DERBYSHIRE.

BY SAMUEL CARRINGTON.

THOR'S CAVE is situated in the side of a lofty precipice, which rises rather abruptly from the banks of the river Manifold, about half-a-mile from the village of Wetton, in Staffordshire. Several rugged pinnacles arise at different levels partially covered with overhanging bushes. The entrance into the cave is at the base of a large perpendicular rock that crowns the whole, which from the floor of the cave to the top is about one hundred feet in height, and two hundred and fifty from the base to the river. The opening is due north, and is twenty feet wide by thirty feet in height, forming a well-defined gothic arch. The whole is seen to best advantage from the road which passes from Wetton to Butterton; the contrast betwixt the weather-beaten rocks towering high in air, and the deep dark ravine through which the river winds its circuitous way, the prominent mouth of the cavern in such an elevated situation, and the wild grandeur of the scenery around, cannot fail to arrest the attention of every passer-by. The situation of the Cave will be seen by the outline view on Plate XVII.

The prevailing geological formation of the district, is the lowest member of the carboniferous system, mountain limestone, which more than any other rock is perforated with caverns. Several caverns exist in this neighbourhood, chiefly in the hill sides that bound the valley through which the Manifold runs, as at Beeston Tor, Wetton Mill, and Yelpersley. The last-mentioned is on a level with the bed of the river, which, before it was walled up, was the inlet for the water into an underground course.

Thor's cave has obtained a diversity of names. Dr. Plot calls it Thyrsis cavern, Thor's house, Thurshole, and Hobhurst cave, some of which names appear to have originated with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who now call it Huzzes Tar, which according to traditions handed down from father to son, was formerly the retreat of a very mysterious being called Hobhurst. It is noticed in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, from whence we learn that in other counties it had a local habitation and a name. The eccentric pranks we have heard of Hob, identify it with his Robin Goodfellow. The cave by Darwin is designated as—

> "The blood smeared mansion of gigantic Thor,"

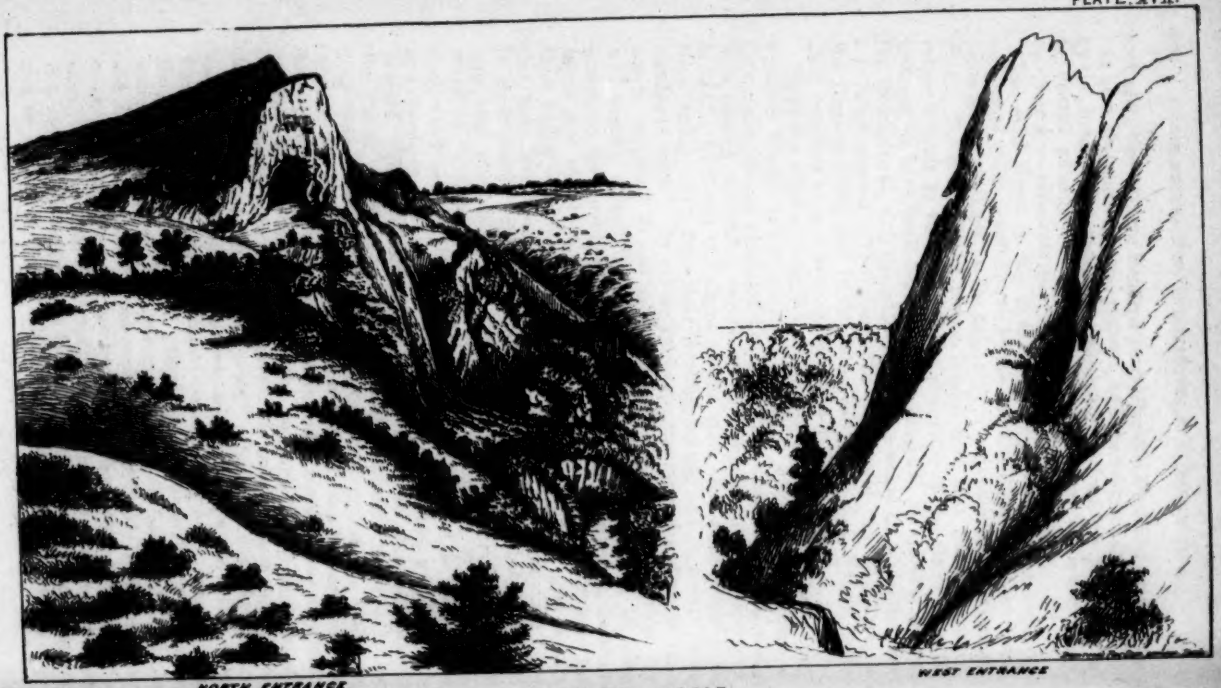
but the original transposition of cave in the tor, to Thor's cave, is due to the older topographers, who with more gravity than learning say, that in its horrid fane the Druids offered human sacrifices to the god Thor. A little acquaintance with the history of our own country will unfold the absurdity of a Celtic priest being represented worshipping a Scandinavian deity, the introduction of which by the Saxons only

took place two or three hundred years after the Druidical superstition had been abolished by penal statutes, and the religious groves levelled by the Romans. A detached rock that rises from the floor close to the central pillar, is still pointed out as the altar where the bloody sacrifices were consummated; it is also called the pulpit.

The word Hurst is due to the tor being situated in a wood, the remains of which is still known by the name of Redderhurst, and some fields on the outskirts as Brokklehurst, *i. e.* Brokenhurst, or Brokenwood. The corruption of names is such here that the originals are rather difficult to be traced in the vernacular of the district; as, for instance, we have bonk and bongs for a steep hill, Manyfold is Monnyfut, Redderhurst, with the addition of one e would be Red-deer-hurst, *i. e.* Red-deer-wood. The abundance of horns of the stag found in the Borough-fields, and in the Celtic barrows around Wetton, prove their numbers to have been considerable in by-gone days.

There is a small opening in the rock immediately below Thor's Cave, which is known by the name of Radcliffe's stable, from a person of that name having concealed his horse there when the Scotch rebels were making marauding excursions on marching through the county in 1745. Such was the alarm at the time, that some people drave their young cattle into their dwelling-houses, and in turns "kept watch and ward." By taking a retrospective view of society, we shall not be surprised at the witches, fairies, elfs, and fiends, which the wild scenery around Wetton was calculated to give birth to, when ignorance, the parent of superstition, held unbounded sway, for phantasms once raised take ages to lay again. The neighbourhood has been highly wooded until of late. I have heard from aged persons who have long been numbered with the dead, that they had heard in their youth from old persons like themselves, that they could remember when a squirrel could have crossed the parish from the Manifold to Beresford Hall without ever coming to the ground. Coal, which is now the indispensable article of fuel, is both remote and expensive, and before the formation of good roads, was difficult to procure. This circumstance alone would lead to the destruction of the forest. Even in our days a rapid denudation is visible to any long resident here. Not only have the trees growing in places not capable of cultivation been greatly thinned, but whole hedgerows have disappeared, and others are annually, more or less, supplanted by stone walls. The shifts that the poor inhabitants are sometimes put to to procure fuel, has given rise to a common saying, that "nothing is too heavy that will burn." Our own knowledge of these parts is sufficient without ancient records, to show the extent of the forest, when the early inhabitants depended more for subsistence on the beasts of chase than on cultivating the ground, and as trees of moderate growth are not unfrequently seen in fissures of the rocks, and even where to all appearances no place could be found for the roots, we may depict in reality the conditions that have ceased to exist. The darkness that would then involve the cave, would render it a most convenient theatre for an ambitious priesthood, whose aim was to bind men in the adamantine chains of superstition. But

PLATE. XVII.



NORTH ENTRANCE

WEST ENTRANCE

THOR'S CAVE

can we be led to believe that the ancient Celts were accustomed to assemble in Thor's Cave, and—

> "Like the baseless fabric of a vision
> Leave not a wrack behind"?

That imperishable material, flint, so universally in use amongst them for weapons and tools, is found ground or chipped into various forms in every ploughed field, but no early instruments have been found in the cave, with the exception of a perforated stag's horn, but what may be assigned to the Romanized Britons.

The great number of Celtic tumuli in and around Wetton, lead us to infer from thence that the early inhabitants either occupied this neighbourhood a very long time, or what is less probable, in considerable numbers before the Roman dominion was established; and if we extend the area far and wide, the Celtic tumuli constitute by far the majority. To what cause then are we to attribute the absence of Celtic relics in the cave? In most countries caves are, or have been, objects of superstitious dread. Shall we suppose they kept aloof owing to the awful solitude of the place, or what is more likely, to its being the retreat of ferocious beasts, as bears and wolves, especially wolves, which from their abundance and savage nature are still the scourge of some European states. In England wolves were numerous and formidable in the Saxon era. Richard Verstegan, in his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities concerning the most Noble and Renowned English Nation*, says, "The moneth which we call January they called Wolf-Monat, to whit, Wolf-Moneth, because people are wont alwais in that Moneth to be in more danger to be devoured of wolves than in any season of the yeare, for that through the extremity of cold and snow those ravenous creatures could not find other beasts sufficient to feed upon."—Page 59.

We have no reason to suppose that wolves were less numerous or dreaded

> "When wild in woods the noble savage ran,"

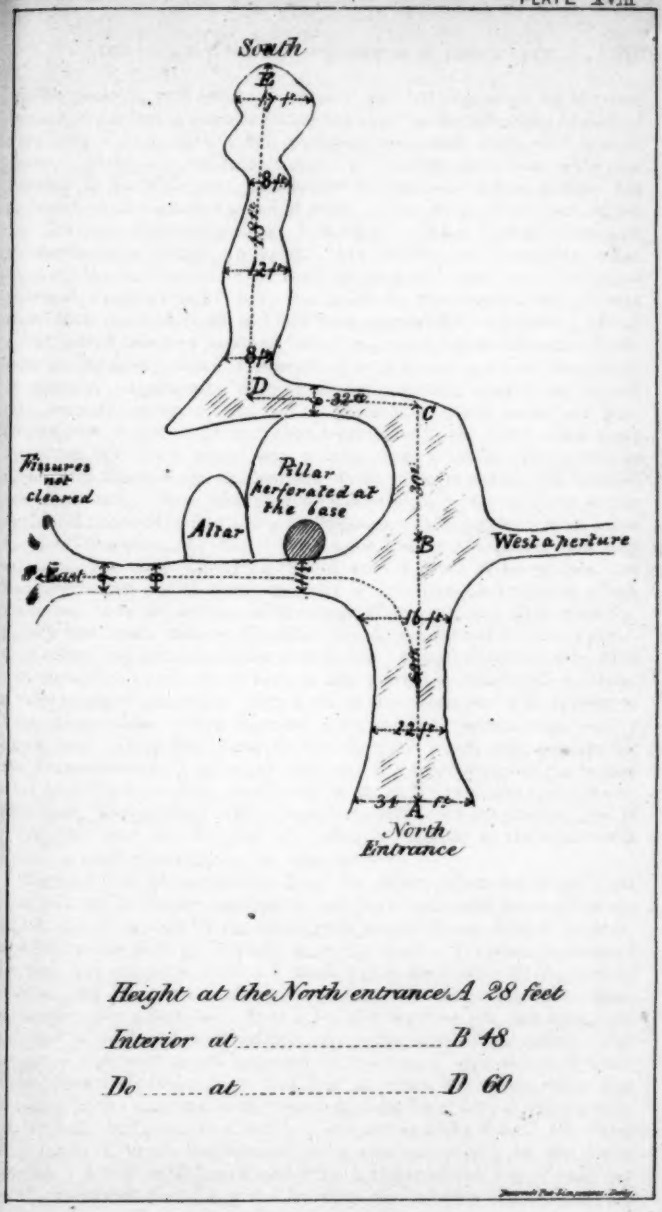
than after the lapse of some hundreds of years, when the woods were being dismembered, and towns and villages arose on every side. Instances of mutilated human remains have been found in barrows, as for instance in one on the Cops, near Calton, which was opened 27th January, 1849. The circumstance alluded to is not fully given in the *Ten Years' Diggings*, but I find in my diary that the head and trunk of a young person was found in an excellent state of preservation, in a well constructed cist, securely covered with two large flat stones (the body had been buried in an upright position) all the other extremities were missing. Ever since I have been led to attribute the mutilation to the bear or wolves, the individual having been killed and partly devoured before rescued for interment.

The cave, although partly choked with mud, has long been esteemed the greatest natural object of curiosity in these parts. The interior, even before operations were commenced to clear it, was both chaste and grand. From the centre a massive pillar arose from the floor perpendicularly to the roof, where it spread out like a palm-tree,

PLATE XVIII

giving a cathedral appearance, and a greater security to the roof. A second pillar, called the altar, rose immediately beyond this and reached about half the height of the other, dividing by their junction the cave into two parallel passages, the more capacious one tending in a straight line towards the east; the other turning at a right angle with the altar towards the south. The mud or clay formed a smooth floor, which from the trampling of visitors during ages, was almost as impenetrable to the shovel as a macadamized road; at the main entrance it formed but a thin layer, which rapidly increased in depth, forming a steep slope, that almost reached the roof at the end of the east branch, yet leaving sufficient room for a man to creep along the tops of the fissures into which this branch is divided. About one-half of the south branch was completely blocked up. In addition to the great northern entrance, there is a large open cleft in the west side (shown on Plate XVII.), in a direct line with the east division, so that betwixt them the interior to a short distance beyond the altar was well lighted. Beyond them, owing to the rapid rising of the mud, it gradually merged into total darkness. Several excavations have been made in the cave by different persons in the expectation of discovering the remains of extinct animals without success, still it appeared probable that something of an interesting character might be brought to light, by clearing out the whole. Stimulated with this belief, Mr. Edwin Brown, of Burton-on-Trent, pointed out to the members of the Midland Scientific Association, the possibility of the relics of primitive life being buried therein, when the sum of five pounds was voted towards the operations, and it was agreed that the objects which might be discovered should be deposited in the Derby Town and County Museum. The consent of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire was obtained, when I, at their request, undertook to superintend the operations, which accordingly were commenced the second day of September, 1864, and continued at intervals until the third day of October, 1865. Frequently six labourers were employed, so that the first grant of money was soon expended; but liberal subscriptions from individuals enabled us to carry on the work, when but little hopes remained of anything further being added to what already was found. The form of the Cave will be best understood by the plan given on Plate XVIII.

We began by clearing the floor a little within the north entrance, where it rose too abruptly for a wheelbarrow road, consequently we made a causeway on the west side so as to get a level with the interior, and also more effectually to cast out the debris down the precipice in front. Another raised way was formed through the west aperture, so that two sets of men could be employed without hindrance to each other. We had not been long at work before it was apparent that it had been occupied by man, by finding the mud intermixed with ashes, animal bones, and fragments of pottery. Shortly an instrument of green stone, somewhat resembling a Celt, turned up, then a square whetstone, after that the fragment of a quern, a sandstone disc perforated in the centre, and an instrument formed of the brow antler of the stag, cut and perforated much like a whistle. On the east side



THOR'S CAVE,
Ground Plan.

of the passage, just before it reached the turning point to the east branch, we found a circular pavement close under the rock, formed of very thin stones, with much charcoal and ashes upon and around them. Many instruments, formed of various materials, were discovered in the wide part, just before we reached the first pillar. On approaching it we found a bed of ashes at the depth of two feet, which the labourers denominated the "Midden." Many animal bones and potsherds were mixed up in it. On arriving at the pillar, after digging through one foot of mud or clay, we came upon a bed of charcoal, which extended from the pillar to the opposite side, it was more than one foot thick and free from any mixture whatever; about a foot below this was another bed of charcoal, about the same thickness as the first; this was intermixed with bones and some fragments of pottery. Again, after digging through another intervening foot of clay, we came upon a third bed of charcoal, in which bones and potsherds were found in greater abundance than in the other; also some instruments of iron, comprising a large fork, a broad cutting instrument, and some other implements of the same material, but of indeterminate use. These alternate beds continued pretty uniform to the extent of about nine feet along the passage. Arriving at a large loose block of limestone, we found that some previous explorer had dug down to the rock through clay and sand a depth of seven feet, but had overlooked one of those singular whistle-like instruments, which we found near the bottom of the original excavation. The next discovery was made near to the altar, which was that of a human skeleton, minus the head and lower arm bones. It lay on the left side, with the shoulders to the north-east, in the primitive contracted position, a very unusual one in the period which the interment will appear to have taken place. Open burrows, such as might be scratched out by foxes, were round and beneath the skeleton, which may account for the dismemberment; an upper jaw, with one tooth remaining attached to it, and the two ulnæ, were found in the sand lower down, and seven feet from the surface. The femur measured sixteen inches, and is apparently that of a female. A "whistle" similar to the others was found in close proximity to the interment.

We had not proceeded far from the grave, when we found that another and a deeper excavation had been made and again filled up, which was indicated by the mixture of animal bones, broken pottery, and stalactites from the surface, as in the other. They had penetrated to the rock through clay and sand, which here was fifteen feet in depth. An instrument of iron was found at the depth of ten feet, somewhat like a pickaxe. It is a little more than one foot long, and pointed at each end, and without any perforation for an helve. Our progress was now much impeded by some very large blocks of limestone that had fallen from the roof or sides, while the water was washing in the clay and sand. Some of these were buried, others were partly bare, but none were found as low as the rocky floor. But little was found of much importance (with one exception), in the south branch. A few small bones, and a tooth either of the hog or bear, lay in the vacancies that occurred betwixt the indurated masses of clay

and sand and the rock. The bones of a fawn were found in one of the burrows, which abounded here in the sand as they did in the other branch. Soon after this division was entered an object was found, not of much importance in itself, but being found in a situation so unexpected is calculated to puzzle inquiries how or when it got there. The object alluded to is a brow antler of a stag's horn, which was found imbedded in compact clay, that to all appearance had not been disturbed since the deposition thereof by the water. A description of the superincumbent materials may serve to shew the puzzling position of the horn. Beneath one foot deep of mud or clay, a bed of conglomerated gritstone boulders extended nearly across the cave, being half-a-yard or more in thickness on the left hand, where it adhered to the rock. In the middle it was dislocated, and towards the right hand side, where the horn was found, it lay in thin scattered fragments, none of which reached quite to the side. The horn was found at the depth of four feet from the surface of the clay, and nearly the same distance from the side of the cave. Now could it be proved that the horn could only be deposited there by the influx of water, whether of a sea or a river, it would be a corroborative evidence of the extreme antiquity of man, but the greatest apparent probability will not satisfy the inquirer after truth. In this instance a doubt must ever rest upon every mind as to its real value as an index to that extreme antiquity, partly in consequence of the scattered fragmentary state of the conglomerate above, and the possibility that it might have got there by other means, and the cavity closed up by water trickling down the rock and carrying in fine particles of clay, which in the course of two or three thousand years, and the trampling of man above, may account for the homogenousness of the matrix in which it was found.

Many open burrows were found here in the underlying sand, as in the other part, being secured from the disintegrating effect of the atmosphere by the great accumulation of rubbish above, the scratches were as fresh as if but of a day. One vault, from its superior size, we were inclined to attribute to the bear, the lower part was rubbed smooth by the creature's body, four indentations by the nails in the upper part of the vault measured across averaged three inches, their parallelism in fours seemed to be the effect of one stroke, the fifth toe being too short to leave any impression. There are many small rounded perforations in the sides of the cave, too strait for any animal larger than the badger or fox to enter, such of them that we found buried in the sand, had in all instances been directly reached, as if their whereabouts was known before the introduction of the sand, &c., by the water; perhaps they had been instinctively led by sound reverberated from them whilst scratching.

We have noticed before that the fissures into which the east end is subdivided were not filled to the roof. It was thought advisable to investigate them, as in all probability they might have served for the retreat of pre-existing animals. Only a few small bones were found in the largest fissure, similar to others found scattered near the surface of the mud in other places. The largest fissure, from the width

it began to attain before abandoned, appeared likely to be connected with one or more of the others. The work was now given up with the exception of removing the causeways, and turning over the undisturbed mud in front of the cave, where a few more interesting articles were discovered.

A Description of the principal Objects found in Thor's Cave.

POTTERY.

A large assortment of fragments mostly formed on the wheel, amongst which is the fragment of a vase, with the lozenge pattern common to Roman urns. Also several pieces of that inimitable ware called Samian.

STONE.

Instrument of green stone, two and a-half inches long, two inches wide, and one inch thick. One end is abruptly bevelled to an edge, the other end is rounded. It has been ground or rubbed smooth, it may have been used in flaying animals.

Two fragments of Querns. Handmills are still called querns in the Highlands of Scotland.

Whetstones of grit.

Sandstone disc, perforated in the centre, two inches in diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick.

A similar example was found in the Romano-British settlement in the Borough's field, near Wetton. Several objects of the same character are in the museum at Lomberdale House, collected by the late Thomas Bateman. In the descriptive catalogue of the contents, page 2, three examples are successively recorded, viz.—No. 11. Hemispherical bead of baked earth, half-an-inch in diameter. No. 12. A perforated disc of sandstone, one and a-half inch in diameter. No. 13. Another similar example. Appended are the following remarks—"Articles similar to the three last entries are of uncertain use, though by some denominated beadstones, they are of frequent occurrence amongst the remains of Romano-British towns, where many examples are found which have been cut from pieces of pottery, the bright red ware, known as Samian, being more generally preferred."

The Rev. A. Hume, in his "Ancient Meols, &c.," calls them spindle whorls or warrows, which women were wont to spin with whilst walking. A distaff being secured under their girdles, a round ball was attached to the end of the thread to facilitate the twisting; the same primitive method of spinning is now practised by females in British India.

BONE, ETC.

A circular flat bone perforated with four large holes. It is here engraved of half its original size.

Three leg bones of rather small animals, acutely notched at one end. One of these is here shown of half its original size.

Spattle or scoop, formed from the scapula of a large animal.

Stag's-horn, perforated at one end.

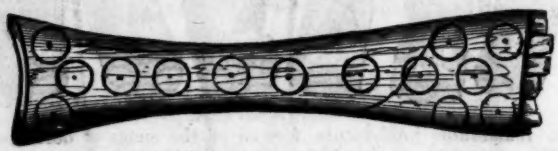
This discovery of a stag's-horn in the south branch, as already mentioned, is of a different character from anything else found in the cave. It is seven inches long, and pierced with two small holes on two opposite sides near the thick end, where it has been cut or sawed by some rude instrument, most probably a flint. Points of stags'-horns are not unfrequently found in Celtic barrows, and sometimes perforated near the end, similar to the one under notice. They appear to have served to point arrows. Had the horn been less blunt at the tip, we should without hesitation have described it as a spear-head that had been attached to a long shaft of wood, fastened with wooden pegs, which would have accounted for the holes.

Seven remarkable implements, formed of the snags of deers' horns. These are here engraved of one-half their real size.

They have almost invariably been called whistles by those who have seen them for the first time. Some of them are cut and perforated like that instrument, with the exception of what is termed the mouth-piece, two of them are a little ornamented at their tips, and a third with cross-notches near the thick end. A similar instrument elaborately carved, is figured in Bowman's *Reliquiæ Eboracenses*, with a note by the possessor, Mr. Robert Cook, of Scarborough, as "An article made from solid bone, found with other relics of antiquity in the month of September, 1851, in digging the foundation for a house in Hudson Street, York. It is four and a-half inches in length, of Saxon or early Norman workmanship, and perforated at the thickest end as for suspension. But it is difficult to say to what purposes articles of this character have been applied." This is evidently of much more recent date than those found in Thor's Cave. The Rev. Wm. Greenwell, of Durham, with whom I have corresponded, says, "I possess, from a cave in the county of Durham, six bone implements. They differ in size and shape, and were evidently intended for the same purpose, which I have conjectured to be wearing. I know of no similar implements, unless those you have discovered be the same, except from the caves near Settle. The bone instruments, of which you have sent me some tracings, are evidently of the same date and

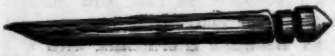
purposes as those I have. They differ indeed in some slight particulars, but the shape and arrangement of the holes seem to point to a common purpose. Whilst yours have the holes at the broader, and in four cases running obliquely through the bone and coming out at the end, in mine it goes in one case directly through, and in another nearly so. They were associated entirely with bronze, no stone except whetstones and a spindle-whorl, and no coin."

We also found several implements of stags'-horn not perforated, one of which is here shown of one-half its real size.



Bone Comb, ornamented with circles. This is considered a very interesting specimen, and is similar to some others that have been found elsewhere.

Many bones, large and small, of animals that had served them for food. Also the bones of the rat.



Bone Pin, here engraved.

IRON.

The following remains of iron implements are shown of a reduced size on Plate XIX.

Adze, 6½ inches long, and two inches broad at the edge.

Three arrow-heads, a portion of the wooden shaft was remaining in the socket of one when found, which soon mouldered away.

Several lance-heads.

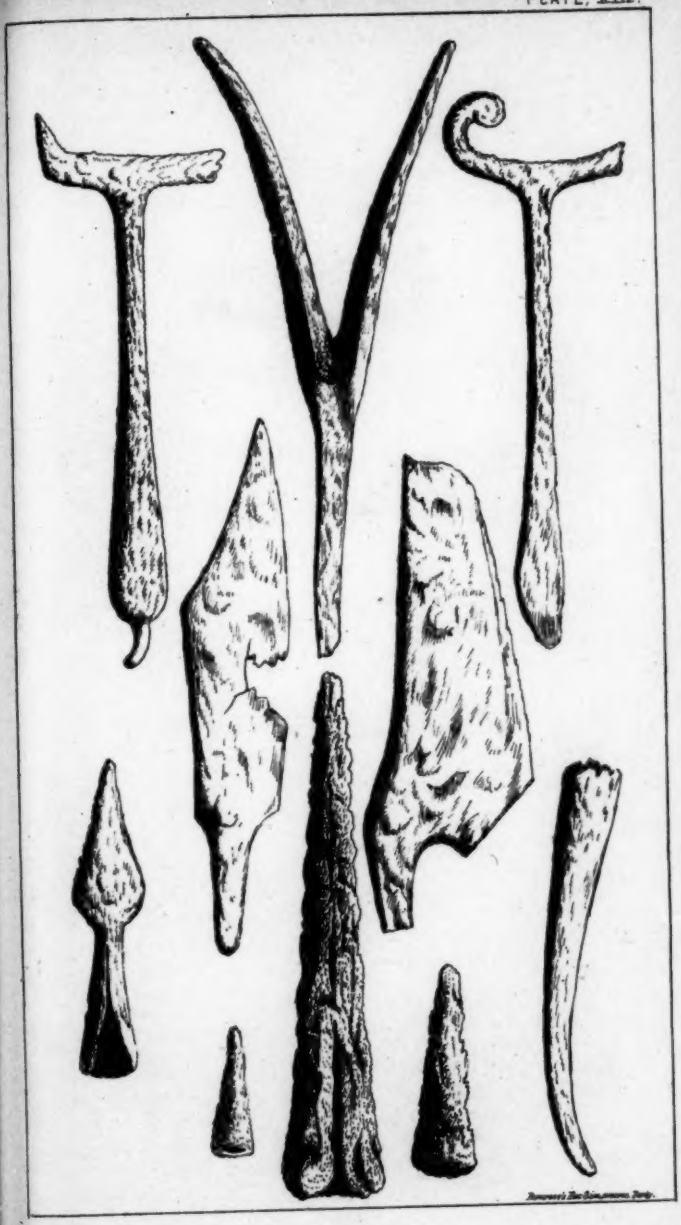
A strong two-pronged fork, nine inches long.

Several knife blades.

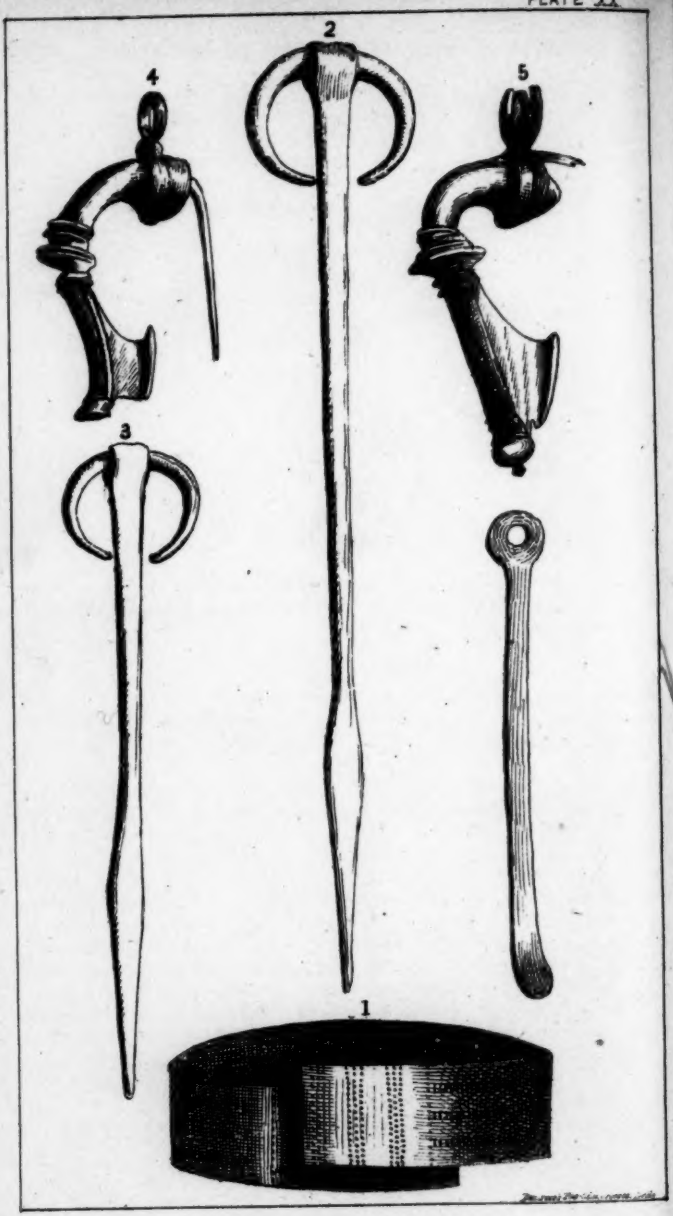
A broad cutting instrument somewhat like a cleaver.

An instrument six inches long, with one end crescent-shaped, the extremities of which are involute, and may have been the handle. The other end is flattened like a spatula. It appears adapted for extracting the marrow out of bones. And we may here remark, that all the large bones, or nearly so, were found broken.

An instrument somewhat shorter than the last, which is thought to bear some resemblance to what archæologists have termed Anglo-Saxon girdle hanger.



THOR'S CAVE.
Instruments of Iron



THOR'S CAVE,
Instruments of Bronze

An implement five inches long, shaped almost like a miner's small pickaxe, it has a long narrow loophole at the thicker end.
An imperforate pickaxe, previously described.
A broken reaping-hook without serratures.

Pins of various sizes. Also a miscellaneous assortment of small articles of uncertain uses.

LEAD.

A spindle-whorl, 1⅛ inch in diameter, pierced through the centre, one side is flat and ornamented with two circular grooves, the other side is convex.

BRONZE AND COPPER.

Armilla, hoop-shaped, shown on Plate XX. fig. 1.
Two ringpins, one 6½ inches, the other 4½ inches long. Plate XX. figs. 2 and 3.
Two fibulæ, shown on Plate XX.
A few slender plain pins, and other articles.
A very curious wheel-shaped instrument,* found beneath the altar, at the depth of eighteen inches. It has been, as remarked, apparently either suspended, or has had something suspended from it, as the loop in the upright column is considerably worn. There are two somewhat similar ornaments in the British Museum, principally differing in the loops being immediately connected with the pierced sides. Mr. Franks, the Curator of the Museum, says, "From their having been found in company with horse furniture, it is probable that they were for a similar purpose." Our specimen is nearly four inches in diameter, and the pillar about 2½ inches long. It is scarcely possible to have primitively belonged to the occupants of the cave, but having come into their possession, it is difficult to conceive to what purpose it could be applied to by them, except as a spindle-whorl.
Only one coin was found; a second brass of the Emperor Hadrian.

* An engraving, with a fuller notice of this interesting relic, and a comparison with other analagous articles, will be given in our next number. ED. RELIQ.

It is evident from the objects discovered, that the cave has been occupied in the late Celtic, the Romano-British, and the Anglo Saxon periods, and possibly in later times.

The minerals deposited in the cave were all derived from the millstone grit, as clay, sand, and pebbles, which rock, with carboniferous shale, prevail where the river Manifold and its tributary streams take their rise now. In the centre of the cave, opposite to the west opening, there was a considerable depth of fine sand, free from any mixture of other substances. Towards the pillar a perpendicular section, seven feet deep, presented a series of diversely coloured materials lying in regular thin bands, in order as follows, commencing at the bottom:—the first was composed of small fragments of grit, of a darkish colour; then fine red sand, and above that light ash-coloured loam or mud, the generality of these bands were not more than one inch in thickness, that is three inches to one series, a thick stratum of clay lay over all. The clay, more or less mixed with sand, continued to increase in depth, and at the extremity of this branch was literally heaped up and intermixed with stalactites that had fallen from the roof and sides of the rock; and also with numerous fantastic nodules, caused by calcareous drippings from the roof permeating portions of the sand and clay. The proportion of sand increased with the depth, the lower part being only sand with bands of small pebbles, which were in most abundance on the right hand side, where most of them united; they seldom if ever reached to the opposite side. As we approached the end, the different coloured layers which we have noticed before, became thick and irregular, with a downward dip in the middle, which dip was apparent from the commencement, some of the beds of sand were so perfectly lapidified that they resembled a bed of grit in its native quarry. The depth of clay and sand at this end was very great, we cleared out to the depth of twenty-seven feet without ascertaining the depth to the bottom.

At the commencement of the south branch clay predominated, especially on the right hand side. The conglomerate beforementioned extended nearly to the end of the branch, in the middle of it the clay that lay beneath the thick bed of pebbles was as stiff as if the whole weight of the rock had lain upon it. Toward the far end sand predominated, yet not without some portions of clay, which being bound together by stalactite infiltrations, and adhering to the roof, made it a dangerous and troublesome affair; crowbars were of no use in such an incoherent mixture, but by perseverance and hard labour with pickaxe, sledge-hammer, and large wooden wedges, we managed to get it down. On the left hand side, a bed of apparently unmixed sand, two or three feet thick, still adheres to the roof, but being partly supported from the side, and united to the roof by strong concretions, there is no apparent danger of its falling.

The height of this part of the cavern from the floor to the roof is nineteen feet. Near the altar, in the east branch, the elevation is sixty feet.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF KIRKE, OF CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, DERBYSHIRE.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

EVERYBODY who has been at all engaged in genealogical pursuits is aware of the great difficulties which beset the attempt to trace out any pedigree during the period of time antecedent to the Reformation. Those two great quarries of genealogical building-stones, viz.—Parish Registers and Title Deeds both fail as we approach the time of the Middle Ages, and except in the case of a few favoured families, we find ourselves stranded in a land of mist and conjecture. The Heralds' Visitations have done much to fill up this want, but their invaluable records are almost entirely filled with pedigrees of what I might call the knightly families of the kingdom, and except by scattered allusions scarcely recognize the great middle class, the socage tenants of the early kings, the yeomen of the Middle Ages, who, according to Hallam, have been through all ages the great bulwarks of English freedom, both in the field and the council. It was to this great class that the family belonged whose account I am writing, which is a sufficient cause for the obscurity of their early history. From a very remote period the family of Kirke has been settled in Chapel-en-le-Frith. From scattered notices derived from different sources, we may gather that they lived there as early as the 13th century, and during the 14th and 15th centuries were considerable landowners. Their earliest known residence was at Whitehough Hall, about a mile west of Chapel-en-le-Frith Church; but a younger branch was soon separated from the old stock, and built a house at Martinside, situated about two miles from Whitehough, at the opposite side of the parish. Not many notices of the family of any importance occur before the 16th century. In the year 1450 A.D., Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Kyrke, of Whitehough, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, married Richard Salisbury, Knight, of Newton Burland, co. Leicester (Harl. MSS. 1431).

In the reign of Henry VIII., William Bradshawe, of Bradshawe Hall, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Kirke, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, (Eg. MSS. 996, Harl. MSS. 1093, etc.)

At the commencement of the 16th century, Arnold Kyrke lived at Whitehough. He had three sons—Edward, who succeeded his father, Arnold, and Thurston, who took up his abode at Grennell, near Norton, in Yorkshire, married Francesca, daughter of Jerome Blythe, Esq., and became the ancestor of a distinguished posterity. He had several sons, the eldest of whom, Gervase, was born in 1568. Soon after the defeat of the great Armada, when so great a move was given to English commerce, Gervase Kirke went to London to try his fortune as a merchant. He succeeded, and became one of the most distinguished citizens of London. He married Elizabeth, daughter of M. Goudon, of Deepe, in Normandy, and was father to a large family, who all distinguished themselves in

succeeding reigns. His eldest son, David Kirke, assisted his father in his mercantile pursuits; but in an age when no commerce on the seas could be conducted without hard fighting, he soon had an opportunity of distinguishing himself. An expedition was fitted out by his father, Gervase Kirke, and Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling to sail for Newfoundland and Canada, to explore, fight and capture what they could. It was put under the command of David, and his brothers Lewis, James, and Thomas. In this glorious voyage the whole of Canada was taken from the French by Captain Kirke and his brothers. To quote from the *History of Canada*—"In 1628, a squadron of English vessels, under the command of Captain David Kirke, visited Tadoussae, and destroyed the houses and cattle about Cape Tourmente. Kirke and his little band next proceeded to Gaspè Bay, where he met M. de Roquemont, commanding a squadron of vessels freighted with emigrant families and all kinds of provisions; Roquemont was provoked to a battle, and lost the whole of his fleet, provisions, etc. Kirke, aided by some more English vessels commanded by his brothers, went up the St. Lawrence, where he easily captured Quebec on the 20th of July, 1629, and gave permission and free passage to any of the French who chose to return to France." In regard to this same expedition, the following notice is given in the printed Calendars of the Privy Council:—"May 27th, 1631, Captain David Kirke was examined before Sir Henry Marten. He was employed as chief commander in the voyages to Canada in 1628, at the charge of his late father Gervase Kirke, and in 1629, by Sir William Alexander, Gervase Kirke, and others. Took possession of all Canada except Quebec in the first voyage, and in the last of Quebec also, but knew not of the peace between England and France. Was attacked by a French pinnace, Emery de Caen, commander, who killed 2 of his crew, and wounded 12 to 16 others."

For these gallant services honourable additions to their arms were granted to Captain Kirke and his brothers. "Grant of arms to Captain David Kirke, Lewis Kirke, Governor of Canada, Captain Thomas Kirke, and James Kirke, for valour in vanquishing the French fleet under the command of M. de Roquemont, Admiral, and bringing him prisoner to England; and in the following year taking Canada and bringing Mons. Champlain prisoner to England. The coat armour of M. Roquemont is granted to Captain David Kirke and to his brothers and their issue for ever." (Extract from the Privy Council Reports, Dec. 1, 1631).

In the Heralds' Visitation for the City of London (Add. MS., 5533), there is a pedigree of Captain Kirke, shewing his descent from Arnold Kirke, of Whitehough, and the following grant of arms:—"A grant of Richard St. George Clarencieux, reciting that Captain David Kirke, descended as abovementioned, as his ancestors have borne for their array per fesse *or* and *gules* a lozenge counterchanged, the said King-at-Arms doth confirm the same; and again addition doth further grant, viz.—*Azure*, a lion rampant *or*, supporting a cutlass *argent*, all within a canton. As for the crest, on a helmet and wreath of his colour, an arm armed *proper*, and purfled *or*, holding a cutlass

hilted or mantled *gules*, doubled *argent*. Dated at London, Dec. 1st, 1631." His Majesty Charles I., to shew his appreciation of Captain Kirke's conduct, sent for him into Scotland, and Knighted him at Anderwerk, July 16, 1633 Sir David Kirke married Sara, daughter of Sir Joseph Andrews, and in 1637 obtained from the King a grant of the whole island of Newfoundland, whither he went to found a colony. How he succeeded we find from a letter written by him to Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, of which the following is an epitome:—"Acknowledges his good wishes for their prosperity in that country. Out of 100 persons they took over, only one died of sickness. The temperature and general state of the country are described at large in the relations transmitted to the C°. The air of Newfoundland agrees with all God's creatures except Jesuits and Schismatics. 'A great mortality amongst the former tribe so affrighted my Lord Baltimore that he utterly deserted the country.' Of the other sect, many frenzies are heard from the next neighbouring plantation, 'the greatest His Matie hath in America.' Their chiefest safety is in strict observance of the rites and services of the Church of England. Doubt not but that the country will be numerously peopled in a short time." Endorsed by Laud, "Rec^d. Jan. 1640." Whilst in Newfoundland Sir David Kirke got into difficulties, and many complaints were made against him by the French on account of the fisheries. He was summoned to England during the Commonwealth, and examined before the Privy Council. "1652, Jan. 2. Order of Council of State appointing Mr. Nevile, the Earl of Pembroke, Col. Morley, Mr. Love, Col. Purefoy, Mr. Scott, Sir Arthur Heselrig, Sir H. Vane, Lord Bradshawe, and others, to examine the business concerning Sir D. Kirke, and to report on the whole matter." After this investigation he returned to Newfoundland and died there. The second son of Gervase Kirke, of London, was Lewis Kirke, who commanded one of the ships in his brother's expedition. He returned to England in 1630, and joined the King when he declared war against the Parliament. He became a distinguished Cavalier and was Knighted by His Majesty at Oxford, April 23rd, 1643. He was made Governor of Bridgnorth Castle, co. Salop. There is an interesting letter of his extant, written to Sir Francis Ottley, of which the following is a copy:—

"SIR—His Matie being advanced to Evesham hath by his L̄tes from thence Dated 6th Instantij, Required me Speedilie to provide and send Ten Tonne of Cheese from these parts to be delivered to the Mayor of Worcester who shall give the owners satisfaction out of the Markett Rates. I desire you therefore that you send in this night or so soon after as possiblie you can to Bayliffe Synge's house at Bridge North one Tonne of a good sorte of Cheese whether ould or of this years making, and thence that there be an officer appointed to receive the same, & to attend itt to Worcester & to Demand & Receive the Moneys for itt there which shall upon his Retourne be speedilie paid & everie person who shall so send in Letting you further know that as I have sent into his Matie an account how I have proceeded in his c̄omandes by sending him a Catalogue of the names of the persons &

the proporcons from them required, see I must if there be a faile in any one & signifie the same to his Matie for my own excuse.

I rest. Y^r^. loveing Friend to serve you,

LEWIS KIRKE."

In another place we find that Sir Lewis Kirke was made to pay a fine of £151 for his zeal in the Royal cause. At the Restoration he was made Standard-bearer and Paymaster of the Honourable Company of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He died in 1664.

John, the third son of Gervase Kirke, was a merchant in London. He was agent for several large firms abroad. In the Privy Council Reports we read—"1640, Jan 25th. A petition of James Marquis of Hamilton, Philip Earl of Pembroke & Montgomery, Henry E. of Holland to the King against John Kirke manager of their business in London for selling 6000 quintals of their fish under its value." Gervase Kirke had a daughter Joan, who married Richard Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorp. George Kirke, fourth son, was made Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles I. He followed the fortunes of his master with exemplary loyalty. He was promoted to the office of Gentleman of the Robes, and attended his Royal master to the scaffold, if we may believe a petition presented to the Privy Council by Colonel Temple in 1660, in which he says, "One of the last commands the late King whispered to Kirke on the scaffold was to charge this King to have a care of honest Tom Temple."

At the Restoration George Kirke, Esq., was made Gentleman of the Robes to King Charles II., and in 1664 a pension of £500 a-year was granted to him "in consideration of the low conditon & straitness of fortune to which he is reduced by his loyalty." He presents a petition to the King, in which he states that "He is a prisoner for £4000 spent on robes & wearing apparell for the late King to whom he was Gentleman of the robes, & who gave him on his marriage with Anne Killigrew the Manor of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire and other lands for life on rent of £24, the reversion of which was sold to the City of London at the ancient rent of £188 : 15 : 7¾. Requests a grant for 31 years on the payment of £188 : 15 : 7⅝." Mrs. Anne Kirke, his wife, was Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Henrietta Maria, and was a very celebrated woman in her time. There are several pictures of her still in existence. One by Vandyck, which has been engraved by Beckett. Another sitting in a chair by Hollar. There is at Wilton House a splendid picture by Vandyck of Mrs. Kirke seated with the Countess of Morton. This picture has been engraved by Grousvelt. On her husband's death in 1679, Mrs. Kirke obtained a pension of £250 a-year. George Kirke had two daughters and several sons. His eldest daughter, Mary, was Maid of Honour to the Duchess of York in 1674. This great beauty was first mistress and then wife of Sir Thomas Vernon, Bart., of Hodnet, co. Salop. She died miserably at Greenwich, deserted by her husband, and was buried in the parish churchyard, A.D. 1711. There is a portrait of Mary Kirke, Lady Vernon, by Sir Peter Lely. Diana, the other daughter, married the last De

Vere, Earl of Oxford. Percy, the eldest son of George Kirke, entered the army, and served under the Duke of Monmouth, in the army of the King of France, by special permission of Charles II., granted Feb. 23rd, 1673. He was afterwards made Captain-Lieutenant of the troop of Horse Guards raised by his brother-in-law, the Earl of Oxford, in 1675. He was appointed Lieutenant-General of the 2nd Tangier Regiment, and having distinguished himself in several engagements against the Moors, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Tangier Regiment. He left Tangiers for England in 1684, and on his arrival was made Colonel of the 2nd Foot. His career from that time is well known. His Regiment acquired the name of Kirke's Lambs, because they bore on their colours the Paschal Lamb, granted for having been a guard of honour to the Queen of Charles II. on her progress to London, and from having been commanded by Colonel Kirke from April, 1682, to October, 1691. The name was used afterwards ironically, in reference to the cruelties they perpetrated. There is an amusing anecdote related about Colonel Kirke, that when James II. asked him to turn Papist, "Why truly," he said, "I may consider myself pre-engaged; for when I was abroad I promised the Emperor of Morocco, that if I ever altered my religion I would turn Mohammedan, and I never did break my word in my life, and beg leave to say that I never will." He married Lady Mary, daughter of George Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and had a son Percy, who was also a general in the army. Both father and son are buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to their memory, with the following inscription:—"Near this place lies interred the body of the Honble Percy Kirke, Esquire, lieutenant general of his Majesty's armys, who died Jan. 1st., 1741, aged 57. He was son to the Honble Percy Kirke, Esq., Lt. General in the reign of King James II, by the Lady Mary, daughter of George Howard, Earl of Suffolk. In the same grave lies the body of Diana Dormer, daughter of John Dormer, of Rousham, co. Oxon, Esq., by Diana, sister of the first mentioned Lt Gen. Kirke, who being left sole heiress by her uncle, ordered this monument to be erected to his memory. She died February 22nd, A.D. 1743."

There were many other grandsons and great-grandsons of Gervase Kirke who distinguished themselves in the army and navy, but we have no space to follow this branch of the family any further. To return to Chapel-en-le-Frith, Arnold Kirke, of Whitehough, father of Thurston Kirke, of Grennell, was succeeded by his son Edward, and the property descended from father to son until the middle of the 18th century. In 1734, Samuel Kirke, Esq., of Whitehough, married Anne, daughter of William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, co. Chester, and great-grandfather of the present Lord Egerton, of Tatton. He had an only daughter, Catherine, who married the Rev. William Plumbe, Rector of Aughton, son of John Plumbe, Esq., of Wavertree Hall, who died in 1786, leaving an only daughter, Anne, who married Colonel William Tomlinson, of the 18th Foot.

The Kirkes of Martinside, a branch of the Whitehough family, were settled there early in the 16th century. In the Calendar of Pleas for the Duchy of Lancaster, Arnold Kirke, of Martinside, is often mentioned

as a freeholder of considerable importance. The following are a few extracts from the Pleadings :—"26 Elizabeth.—The Attorney-General at the relation of John Lingard *v.* Arnold Kyrke and others, inhabitants within the soke, concerning soke and suit to Mill, on account of lands at High Peak, Maystonfield, Martinsyde, The Eves, Hollinknowle, Chappell Frith, Didlache, Whitehagh, and Buggesworth." "27 Eliz: The Attorney-Gen: by John Lingard *v.* Arnold Kyrke and Alice Newall in right of Henry Bagshawe, concerning soke and suit to Maystonfield Mill and Tunstede Mill, on account of land in High Peak, Glossop, and Chappell Frith." "41 Eliz: William Ward and John Brown *v.* Arnold Kyrke and others, Freeholders and tenants in Antient Demesne, concerning exemptions from serving on Juries at Assizes, and doing suit service at the Court Leet." This Arnold Kyrke died May 7th, 1622 (Chapel-en-le-Frith Register), and left three sons—Arnold, who succeeded him, Thomas, who married Grace Bagshawe, and Henry, who purchased The Eaves, and was the ancestor of that branch of the family.

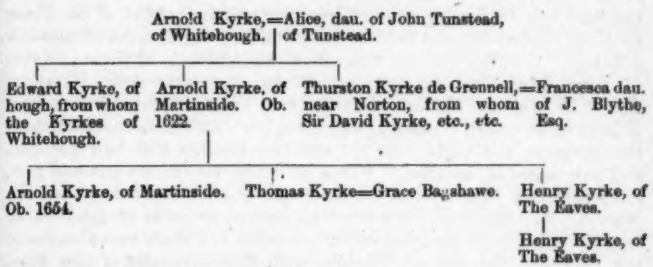
Different members of the family seem to have taken part in the various wars in which the country was engaged, as old armour and swords used to hang in the hall at Martinside, and many tales were told about their owners in bygone days. Though not distinguished by any great deeds, the owners of Martinside lived honest and honoured lives till the death of Henry Kirke, in 1789, when the estate passed into the hands of his nephew, Richard Kirke, Esq., who left the neighbourhood to reside in Wales, taking with him everything of interest that remained in the old house, which he let with the land to Mr. Adam Fox. Mr. Kirke died in 1833, and his son sold Martinside to Mr. Fox, who after being connected with the family for seventy years as servant and tenant, saved money enough to buy the estate, and now enjoys it at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. The old house at Martinside was pulled down about twenty years ago. It was a large black and white house, mostly built of timber, and consisting of two wings and a centre. It contained twenty-six rooms, and was as "big as a church." There was always a curious custom connected with the house. A part of one of the wings was set aside, consisting of two sitting-rooms, kitchen, and two bed-rooms, which was called "The Widow's Corner." This was always left to the widow of the last owner if he left one, so that she might not be driven from the house by the heir. This privilege was exercised as late as 1789, by the widow of Henry Kirke, Esq.

In the year 1654, Henry Kirke, of Martinside, purchased The Eaves estate. He left it to his son, Henry, whose son Henry was engaged in the rebellion of 1715. In the list of Roman Catholic Nonjurors who refused to take the oaths to George I., we find the name of "Henry Kirke, of The Eaves, Esq." Henry Kirke, of The Eaves, grandfather of the present owner, died in 1833, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He married Mary, only child of Mr. Edward Vernon, of Small Dale, a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Vernon, of Hazlebache.

He left several daughters, one of whom married Sir Elkanah Armi-

tage, Knight, and one son, Henry, who succeeded him, and who married in 1833 Jane, daughter of Joseph Howard, Esq., of Stockport, of the family of Howard, of Glossop. Mr. Kirke was unfortunately killed by the accidental discharge of his gun when out shooting, on November 23rd, 1841. The present owner of The Eaves is his son, Henry Kirke, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., of the Inner Temple, who was married on the 19th of May, 1864, to Agnes, daughter of Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Knight of St. Louis, and of the Redeemer of Greece, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Medjidie, etc., by Henrietta, daughter of Admiral Sir H. Prescott, K.C.B.

The following short Pedigree will shew the connection between the Kyrkes of Whitehough, Martinside, and The Eaves.



(Signature and Seal of Arnold Kyrke.)

AR: KYRKE.

The ARMS of Kirke, of Martinside and The Eaves, are *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three boars'-heads erased *sable*, langued *gules*, CREST. A wild boar passant *sable*.

In conclusion, I may say that I shall be glad if any of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" will supply any information to make this account more complete and satisfactory.

Thornbridge.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE VILLAGE OF UFFINGTON, COUNTY OF LINCOLN, ITS CHURCH, AND MONUMENTS THEREIN, &c., &c.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

In the 4th Volume of the "Reliquary," are copies of the Deeds of Foundation of St. John's Hospital, Bakewell, Derbyshire, founded by Roger Manners, Esq., of Uffington, co. Lincoln. I thought a few stray notes, respecting the history of that parish, its church, and the monuments therein, might prove interesting to the readers of the "Reliquary," I beg to append them.

The village of Uffington is in the wapentake of Ness, in the parts of Kesteven: and is about two miles nearly east of Stamford. At the time the Domesday account was written, the Abbot of St. Peter de Burg (Peterborough) held in Offintone forty-eight acres of meadow untaxed. Goisfrid and the villanes of the Abbot hold these. Value in King Edward's time twenty shillings, the same now. *Land of Robert de Todini*, Manor. In Offintune, Erneber had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs Rt. de Todeni had there two ploughs, and eight villanes, and two bordars with two ploughs, and ten acres of meadow. Value in King Edward's time and now, forty shillings. Tallaged at ten shillings. *Land of Alured of Lincoln*, Manor. In Offintune, Erneber had seven carucates of land to be taxed. Land to as many ploughs. Alured has there two ploughs in the demesne, and sixteen sokeman with four carucates of this land, and thirty-one villanes with seven ploughs, and three mills, and a half of forty shillings. Value in King Edward's time seven pounds, now eleven pounds. Tallaged at three pounds. Manor. In the same village, Ledwin had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. Alured has there four sokemen, with four oxgangs of this land, and three villanes with one plough, and nine burgesses of Stamford pay four shillings, and there are twenty acres of meadow. Value in King Edward's time and now thirty shillings. According to the *Testa de Neville*, William de Aubeney held in the time of Henry III. two parts of Huffington and Tallington, and half of Casewic in demesne, Richard de Stanford had in Huffington four parts of a Knight's fee, which William, son of Roger, of Huffington, held. William de Albinaco held in Huffington, Tallington, and Casewic, a Knight's fee and a half; also the prior of Bevero (Belvoir) has half a fee in pure elemoisinary, and the prior of Novo Loco (Newstead) has half a fee in Huffington and Tallington, of the new feofment. Leland thus speaks of the place—"Albemachus, lord of Bever castle, was lord of Uffington, by Willand river, half a mile beneath Stamford, on the farther side of the ripe of Lincolnshire; and there remained great tokens of a manner place embatiled of his, the which by the heir of Roteland now living, and having it by Rosse, heir general, hath well been repaired. And at such time as Albeney's lay communely at Uffington, one of them builded Newsteede, a priory of chanons, and there was buried as I hard, the 2. the 3. and the 4. of the Albeneys.

This Newsteede is within less than a mile beyonde Stamford, but not hard upon the river. There is a stone bridge a quarter of a mile beyond Stamford, towards Newsteede, and under it runneth a river called Wasche. This water risith in Leyrecestershire, and by Mr. Harrington's place. The hole course from the hedde of it a litel bynethe Wasche Bridge, when it goeth into Wellande river, a litle byneth Stamford Town, is an XVII or XX miles. The commune saying is, that Wasche and Wiland, shall drown all Holand." The present owner of the greater part of the lordship is the Earl of Lindsey, a younger branch of the extinct ducal house of Ancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has just undergone a thorough course of restoration; one especial unsightly and uncongruous plastering and painting of the roof and chancel arch, dated 1682, and the work of a Neapolitan, named Antonio Verrio, who died in 1707, has been done away with. On it were these arms—Bertie impaling Tryon; 2. Quarterly, 1. Bertie; 2. *argent*, fretty *azure*; 3. *Gules*, a cross cercellé *argent*; 4. *Sable*, a cross engrailed *argent*; 5. *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*; 6. Quarterly *gules* and *or*; in the first quarter a mullet of the 2nd. Crest—A Saracen's head couped *proper*, ducally crowned *or*; being the crest of the Barons Willoughby de Eresby, that of the Berties is a pine-tree *proper*. Motto—Loyaulte me oblige. He painted the hall and chapel at Chatsworth, and also several pieces in Windsor Castle in the reign of Charles II., some of which he was ashamed of when he grew old; he drew the housekeeper as one of the furies, and among the spectators of Christ's healing the sick, he had painted himself in a long peruke; he also put one of the Earl's (of Exeter's) maid-servants, who had offended him, into his picture of Hell, at Burleigh. Pope says—

> "On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
> Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and Laguerre;
> On gilded clouds in fair expansion lie,
> And bring all Paradise before your eye."

The earliest portions of this church are the nave arcades, which are early English; the chancel is late decorated; and the rest perpendicular, of various dates. On the south wall are these two monuments —1. Two effigies of men in armour and dressed in the style of the times, kneeling face to face, under an arch supported by Corinthian capitals. On the frieze above is this inscription—".....In Rogerum Manners Armiger Et Virum Nobile Obijt XI Decemb. 1607." Above the figures are these verses, many of the letters forming two—

> See here the pattern of true noble blood,
> Thy honor by thy virtues was made good;
> Godly thy lief, thy dealings wyse and juste,
> Thy kyn and friends, they unto thee did trust.
>
> Whose vertues in ye eyes of vertuous shyne,
> And thou maiest booste yt boothe were truely thine;
> Thy purse was open alwaies to ye poore,
> Founde the still kinde, and tasted of thy store.
>
> Thy house in plentie ever was mayntain'd,
> Thy servants schollers, and some poor, have gayn'd;
> These be thy workes of vertue left behinde,
> Briefely touch here yt men of vertuous mynde.

The stranger and ye prisoner had relief,
Yt lyves wth them, though lyve now with grief,
Wch ay will last, though thou lye under stone,
May (passing by) thy loss lament and mone.

Over the top are three shields of arms, that on the dexter bears Manners, *or*, two bars *azure*, a chief quarterly of the second and *gules*; the first and fourth charged with two fleurs-de-lis of the first; and the second and third with a lion of England impaling *argent*, six fleurs-de-lis, 3 2 & 1, a chief indented *or*, Paston. The sinister bears Manners ancient, *or*, two bars *azure*, a chief *gules*, impaling *azure*, fretty *argent*, on a chief *or*, a crescent *gules*, for St. Leger. The centre shield is quarterly of sixteen pieces—1. Manners, modern; 2. *Gules*, three water-bougets *argent*, De Ros; 3. *Gules*, three Catherine wheels *argent*, Espec; 4. *Azare*, a Catherine wheel *or*, Belvoir; 5. *Gules*, a fesse *or*, between six cross-crosslets of the last, Beauchamp; 6. Chequy *or* and *azure*, a chevron *ermine*; 7. *Gules*, a chevron *argent*, between ten (6 and 4) crosses patée of the last; 8. *Or*, a bar *sable* (or *azure*), between two chevronels of the last; 9. *Gules*, a lion passant guardant *or*; 10. *Gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale *or*, a bordure *argent*; 11. *Argent*, a cross saltier engrailed *gules*, Tiptoft; 12. *Or*, a lion rampant *gules*, Charlton; 13. *Argent*, a fesse between two bars, gemels *gules*, Badlesmere; 14. Chequy *argent* and *gules*, De Vaux; 15. *Gules*, an eagle displayed within a bordure *argeut*, De Todeni; 16. *Or*, two chevrons, a bordure *gules*, Albini; over all a mullet for difference. CREST—On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a peacock in pride *proper*. On this monument, underneath the figures, is this inscription—Here lyes Roger Manneres, Esqvier to the bodye of Queene Marye and Queene Elizabethe, and therd sonne to Thomas, late Erle of Rvtland, anno domine, 1587. Here lyes Olyver Manneres, the 5 sonne to the said Erle, and served our Queene Elizabeth in her warres at Newhaven, and ther fell sicke, and died of the same sickness, anno dō 1568. The last two were the second and fifth sons of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Paston, of Paston, co. Norfolk, Knt., who died Sept. 20, 1543. Roger obtained, in 1576, a grant of so much of the lands of Pateshall, belonging formerly to the Abbey of St. James, at Duston, near Northampton, as had not before been given to Rt. Dighton and Rt. Tyrwhit. He also gave four scholarships to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and to the poor of Stamford, £20 for ever, the interest of which to be given in coals. Adjoining the above monument is another (recently removed to the opposite side) one, almost similar to the last in design and character, representing an ecclesiastic in the costume of the time in a kneeling attitude, opposite is his wife, and behind was two children, one of whom now only remains. Above and below are the arms—1. Quarterly 1 and 4, Vairé *argent* and *sable*, on a canton *gules*, a cross formée fitchée *or*, Stanton; 2 and 3, *or*, a lion rampant *sable*. The crest is gone, but it was a lion passant *or*, holding in the dexter paw a cross formée fitchée *gules*, which, together with the arms, were granted in 1610; 2. The see of Lincoln impaling Stanton; 3. Stanton; 4. Stanton impaling *or*, three torteauxes, in chief a label of three points *azure*, each point charged with as many

plates *argent;* 5. As the impalement on the preceding coat. Above the figures is this inscription:—In Laurentium Stanton sacræ Theologiæ Doctorum Decanum Lincolniensem, qui obiit Septem. 17, Ætatis suæ 66, Anno Dom. 1613. Underneath the effigies is the following—

Ecce sub hac Doctor recubat Laurenti' Urna
Stantonis sacris multum devotus Iecevs
Edvardo Rutland comiti, fratiquè Johanni,
Christophero Haltono qui Cancellarius olim,
Reginæ Elizæ Servus, Regisque Jacobi,
Lincolni'sis erat Protomysta dece trib' annis
Duxit in uxorem Courtnæo, sanguine natam
Agnetem Doley, triplici quā prole beotus
Filius unus et alter erat, simul una Puella,
Et pater et Proles tumulo conduntur in esto,
Quem sua, fida sibi, construxit nupta superstes,
Donec erit tempus qu contumulentur in unu.

His puis agnoscit quis fuit unde decus. { Minor sum cunctus miserationibus tuis et veritate tua quā explevisti servo tuo, nam cum Baculo meo transivi Jordanum hunc et nunc regredior* cum durabus turmis. *Gen* xxxii. 10.

(To be continued.)

THE TRADERS' TOKENS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 156*).*

MELBOURNE.

Obverse—NATHAN . SMEDLEY . IN = In the field within the inner circle. HIS HALFE PENY *

Reverse—MELLBORNE . MERCER = Within the inner circle a knot, with the letters S N P

The issuer of this token was Nathaniel Smedley, of Melbourne, Mercer—Nathan in this case being used as an abbreviation and not as a proper name. This is proved by entries in the Parish Register, where the two marriages and the death of the issuer appear. It is worthy of remark, that although no date appears on this token, the time of its issue can be pretty nearly ascertained. The token it will be seen bears the initials S N P (N.P.S., Nathaniel and Priscilla Smedley), being those of Nathaniel

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* He was Rector of Castor, Northamptonshire.

Smedley and his wife, Priscilla Brooksby, and as they were not married until April 1664, the token could not have been issued till after that date. Most probably it was issued in or about 1666.

Smedley is purely a Derbyshire name, and it is worthy of remark, that out of about ten thousand varieties of tokens, embracing every county in the kingdom, which have been carefully examined and indexed, only two have been issued by persons of the name of Smedley, and these two are of Derbyshire—one being Nathaniel Smedley, of Melbourne, Mercer, and the other Benjamin Smedley, of Derby, cordwainer.

Nathaniel Smedley was married on the 21st of April, 1664, to Priscilla Brooksby, and their married life appears to have lasted for exactly forty-one years—she being *buried* on the 1st of May, 1705. In the same year, on the 18th of September, he married again, his wife being Katherine Blastock. He died in 1718, and was buried on the 19th of October in that year.

For the following highly interesting extracts from the Parish Registers of Melbourne, I am indebted to the respected and gifted Vicar of the Parish, the Rev. Joseph Deans, M.A.* :—

MELBOURNE REGISTERS BEGIN IN 1653.

Ruth Smedley, daughter of Richard Smedley, of Melbourne, baptized the nyne and twentieth day of January, 1655.
Joseph Smedley, the son of Richard Smedley, buried the 22nd day of March, 1656.
Priscilla Smedley, daughter of Richard Smedley, bapt. February 13, 1658.
Mary Smedley, widd., buried the 13 day of April, 1658.
Thomas Smedley, of Melbourne, buried the 5th day of August, 1658.
Richard Smedley, of Melbourne, buried April 7, 1659.
Nathaniell Smedley, et Priscilla Brooksbey, nupti April 24, 1664.
Priscilla, the wife of *Nathaniell Smedley*, was buried May ye 1st, 1705.
Nathaniell Smedley and Katherine Blastock were married Sep. 18, 1705.
Nathanael Smedley was buried October 19th, 1718.
Michael Smedley & Mary Holt, mar. Dec. 12, 1730.
Ruth, dr. of Michael Smedley, & Mary, his wife, baptized Aug. 29, 1731.
Mary, dr. of Michael Smedley, & Mary, his wife, baptized Dec. 31, 1732.
Sarah, dr. of Michael Smedley, & Mary, his wife, baptized Febr. 9, 1734.
Michael, son of *Michael Smedley*, & Mary, his wife, baptized May 29, 1737.
Elizabeth, dr. of Michael Smedley, & Mary, his wife, baptized Sept. 2, 1739.
Michael Smedley, Buried Oct. 17, 1749.
John Smedley & Sarah Bucknall, Married Oct. 10, 1768.
John Smedley & Mary Toone, April 25, 1791, Married.
Saml. Smedley & Ann Jackson, May 19, 1808.

REPTON.

Obverse—MATHEW . WILKINSON = In the field, within the inner circle, a double arched crown.

Reverse—OF . REPTON . 1671 = In the field within the inner circle HIS HALF PENY

This token was first made public by Simeon Shaw, who, in a letter addressed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in September, 1791, says—

"MR. URBAN, Sept. 16.

"Having frequently observed, in your pleasing miscellany of fugitive literature, that small pieces of money, well known by the appellation of tradesmen's tokens, are introduced; I send you enclosed a drawing of one, found some years back at Repton, in Derbyshire.—This being the only one ever heard of by the inhabitants of

* Author of the History of Melbourne Church.

that place or vicinity, I believe it to be very rare (*see plate I. fig.* 3); and though I am well aware that such inferior coins bear no great value in the cabinets of the curious medallist, yet the smallest relick of antiquity belonging to that antient and once famous town (now dwindled to a common village), I trust you will be ready to preserve, and thereby oblige many of your readers, as well as "S. S.

"On the obverse is the figure of a crown, with the legend, 'Mathew Wilkinson;' on the reverse, 'Of Repton, 1671;' inscribed, 'His Halfpenny.' The surname being partly obliterated, in order to confirm my opinion of the legend, I had recourse to the parish register, where I found, that Mathew Wilkinson was buried at Repton, Nov. 5, 1680, and, at different periods, several others of that name—I also learn, that they were formerly a family of considerable property in this parish; but now, I believe, extinct."

No example of the token itself has as yet come under my notice, and the engraving here given is copied from that in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, referred to by Mr. Shaw.

It is to be inferred from the Crown on this token, that its issuer, Matthew Wilkinson, was an innkeeper, the sign of his house being "the Crown."

The following copy of the entry of the burial of the issuer of this token, has been kindly supplied to me by the Rev. W. Williamson, M.A., the Incumbent of Repton:—

"Matthew Wilkinson, buried ye 23 of August, 1680."

Mr. Williamson also informs me that this is the only entry of burial or baptism of any one of the name of Wilkinson which occurs in the Register of the period. It will be seen that the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* gives the date of Wilkinson's burial as November 5, instead of August 23rd, and states that "several others of that name" appeared in the Register.

RIPLEY

Obverse—THOMAS . GARFORTH = The Merchant Adventurers Arms.

Reverse—OF . RIPLEY . 1669 = T. G.

There are several places of the name of Ripley besides this one, which is a market-town in Derbyshire; it is therefore uncertain to which of these places the token under notice properly belongs. As however Garforth is a Derbyshire name, and as no other token is known to bear it, the natural inference is that this token belongs to the Derbyshire series, and therefore I here include it, although it has been placed by Mr. Boyne under Ripley in Surrey. I have not, however, under the uncertainty, thought it necessary to engrave it.

RISLEY.

Obverse—MARY ✱ EARLE ✱ ✱ = In the field, within the inner circle, three tobacco-pipes, placed horizontally, with the bowls alternate ways.

Reverse—OF ✱ RYSLEY ✱ 1668 = In the field, within the inner circle. HER HALFE PENNY ✱

Mr. Boyne (page 19), describes a precisely similar token: *Obverse*—MARY . EARLE, with the device of three tobacco-pipes; *Reverse*—OF . CRAWLE . 1668 . HER . HALFE PENNY—with the name Crawley instead of Rysley. There can be but little doubt that this is an error, which has arisen from the description being taken from a defaced example.

This, as far as my knowledge goes, is the only example in the Derbyshire series, in which the device of tobacco-pipes occurs.

(To be continued.)

Derby.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, DERBYSHIRE.—*(Continued).*

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

THE Registers of the Parish Church of Chapel-en-le-Frith are in a very good state of preservation; with the exception of one year, they form a continuous series from 1620 to the present time. The oldest registers, with which alone we have to do at present, are contained in two volumes bound in calf. The 1st volume embracing the period from 1620 to 1698, and the 2nd continuing the registers to 1745. The first and second pages of the older volume contain sundry accounts of disbursements by the clerk to the poor of the parish. Then follow lists of the officers of the parish from A.D. 1620 to 1696 inclusive. On the page succeeding these lists of churchwardens and surveyors, we find the following notice:—

"The above-named John Shirt, George Morten, & Willm. Carrington, have all taken the oathes for y^{e}. due execution of y^{e}. office of Surveyorshipp this 14th. day of May, before me.

"RAND: ASHENHURSTE."

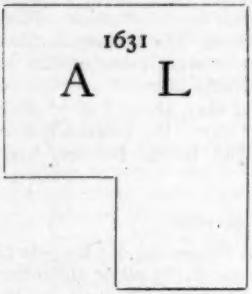
Then follow the registers—

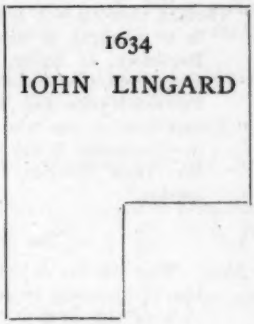
"Registrum seu liber registrarum occurentium omnium in parochiate ecclesiâ Capellæ in le Frith ab anno incarnationis 1620, Giul: Bray tunce temporis ibidem Curato."

In a former Number of the "RELIQUARY" I gave a few of the most interesting extracts from these registers, but finding that I had not exhausted my resources, I thought that the following might prove equally amusing. The 1st page of registers has been evidently copied from some other source. It begins with January 17th, 1620, Mary, d. of Andrew & Elizabeth Rowbotham buried in the churchyard.

HERE LYETH THE
BODY OF ELLYN
THE WYFE OF
ROBERT BENNET
OF HAUGH AND
DOGHTER OF ROB
ERT BRADBURY
OF BANKEHEAD.
GENTLEMAN.
WHO DEPARTED
THIS LYFE THE
EIGHT DAY OF
OCTOBER ANNO
DOM 1669
AND ROBERT
SET THIS STONE
UPON HER GRAVE
THIS IS THE
STONE OF
ELLINS GRAVE
VNTO THIS
DAY.

Speaking about burials reminds me of the fact, that throughout the earlier registers we find every person of any importance was invariably buried *inside* the walls of the church. We can hardly imagine the dreadful state both from a religious and sanitary point of view, to which the interior of the church must have been reduced. There are very few old gravestones in the churchyard, only the following being worthy of notice :—





The following are a few curious entries which occur in the 1st volume, and which I omitted in my last notice—

" A poor man who died at Shallcross Hall was buried in the churchyard the 2nd Sept. 1622."

" A poor man was buried being found dead about ye Hall-greave, & was thought to be poisoned, Jan. 6th, 1623.

" May, Anno Domini 1625, Mr. Rowland, Vicar of Bakewell, kept a visitation for Mr. Walker, & had a copie of this register from the 1st day of August, Ano Dom. 1624, till the present day, being the 6th of May."

" A poor strange child brought forth of ye Fforest was buried the 7th day Aug. 1630."

" Francis Bradshawe, Esq., married Lettice Clarke, d. of Sir Harvey Bagott, Knt., the last day of July, 1632."

" Dr. Warner, dean of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, kept his primarie visitation at Bakewell, on Thursday, 15th of this instant August, where he had a copy of this Register book for one whole year last past. 1633."

" Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, Esq., buried in the church March 27th, 1635."

" Mem. I received this book for the use of the parish, and whatsoever hath occasion for it, this May the fifteenth, 1647. Robt. Gee, pastor ibidem."

" The wife of James Ball, of Staffordshire, fell off her house at Dove Holes, & was buried in ye church April 4th, 1653."

"Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden, Gent., Marryed Mary ye Daughter & one of ye coheirs of Thomas Barnby, of Barnby, in ye county of York, Esq., Sex^t^. day of Sept., 1652."

"Barnby Bowden was born ye 5th day of August, 1653, about 6 of ye clock in ye morning, & was baptized ye 16th day of ye same. Thomas Barnby & Peter Ffoleamb, Esq^s^. Godfathers, & Katharine Wentworth, wife of Michael Wentworth, of Wody, Esq., Godmother."

"Thomas Bowden was born ye 4th of October, 1654, about 3 o'clock in ye morning, & was baptized ye 18th day of ye same. Hen. Bagshawe, of Ridge, & Tristam Stafford, Godfathers, & Mrs. Wooderofe, Godmother." (Afterwards married Dorothy, dau. of Edward Kyrke, Esq., of Whitehough Hall).

"Robert Bowden was born ye xxviii^th^ day of May, about 3 of ye clock in ye morning, & was baptized ye xxx^th^ day. Mr. James Cryer & Mr. Thos. Bowden, Godfathers, & Miss Hellen Bowden, God mother."

"The third day of March, 1655.

Mem. That the day & year aforesaid Thos. Bagshawe, of Chappele in the Frith, being chosen clerke of the parish by all or the maior part of the freeholders of the s^d^ parish of Chappell in lee Frith, before divers faithful people of the Commonwealth at Bakewell, was sworn registrar of the said parish." This Thos. Bagshawe was evidently a crop-eared knave. In several places in the registers we find his remarks and pious ejaculations defacing the page.

"The wife of George Cowper, son of Nicholas Cowper, of Lower Owlegreave, was starved to death upon the Blackbrooke Moor, the nynth day, & was buried in the Churchyard, the 11th day Dec. 1662."

"Edmund Bradbery, the sonn & heir of Edmund & Helen Bradbery, was baptized the 17th day of May, at Ollersett. Edmund Jodrell, of Yeardsley, in ye Countie of Chester, & Henry Bradshawe, of Marple, in ye Countie afores^d^, Esq., were Godfathers, & Mrs. Dorothy Bradbery, Godmother, whose ye Grandmother to ye s^d^ Edmund, & daughter to Thomas Bowden, of Bowden, in co. Derby, Gent.

Historians have mostly agreed in condemning the character of King Charles II., and I think the following effusion is the only panegyric I ever read to the memory of him—

"Who never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one."

"Upon Friday, ye sixth day of this month, did our most gracious & sovereign Lord King Charles ye 2nd of ever-blessed memory depart this life, having reigned six & thirtie years and a weeke, to ye getting himself great honour & love, both in foreign parts

& at home, for he very much endeavoured ye establishment of peace, justice, & piety, and by his wisdom was much prevalent therein. England did (as indeed there was great cause), very much bewail & lament ye death & loss of soe gracious a King. After his death ye Imperial Crowne of England did lineally descend to his royale Highness James, Duke of York & Albanie, brother to ye late King, who was crowned King of England, etc., upon St. George's day, being 23rd of Aprill, 1685."

The last entry in the 1st Book of Registers is on the 8th of Nov., 1698. Then follow lists of the Overseers of the Poor for the several townships, from 1620 to 1700 inclusive.

At the end of the volume there is a large list of Collections made at different times in the Church. The following are examples—

"May ye 16th, 1677.
Collected then in the church of Chappell the sum of 2*s.* 5½*d.* for loss by fire in the Isle of Elye."

"A collection made & gathered in the parish of Chappell le Frith for Edward Botham, of Tunstede Miltoun. May ye 10, 1674, ye summe of Three shillings & eight pence—£00 : 3 : 8."

"August ye 2nd, 1696.
Collected for loss by fire in St. Olave, Southwark, in our parish church of Chapell, 1*s.* 11*d.* into ye hands William Leas."

In the Second Volume, the Registers for three years are the same as the last three years in Volume I.

Many curious entries are made in the early part of this volume by Mr. Caleb Cooke, at that time Incumbent of the Parish. The living could not have been a very lucrative one, for in the assets of Rowland Eyre, Esq., preserved in the Harleian MSS., we find mentioned—"Livinge in the Chapple and the toll of the town which was formerly lett with the said livinge, £018 : 06 : 08." A.D. 1650.

Several extracts from this part of the register were printed in my last account, but the following are, I think, worthy of mention—

"A child of Elizabeth Stone being base gotten and cominge to Widdow Roysons at ye Sparrow Pitt Gate, stayed there several dayes, and goinge out late at night was delivered of a child, & layd it in a dunghill, being found out by a dog was buryed in the Churchyard, the fifteenth day January,, 1691."

"To the Justices' Clerk for the byndeing Prentices 2*s.* 8*d.*"

"April ye 18th, 1693.
Memorandum. Y^t it is agreed by Mr. Wm. White, Minister, & John Kirke & Edward Shirte, churchwardens, y^t George Ward set up a pew in the Chancell, & hath payd 12*d.* yearly to the churchwardens for ye said pew."

"Mr. Wm. Higginbotham hired to serve the Cure at Chappell for one year, the 2nd day of Feb., and was to begin his year the 8th day of Feb., A.D. 1662, since which tyme he hath been absent at other Churches as followeth—The 15th day of Feb., at Heifield.

Y^e 22nd of ye same at Heifield again. The 29th March, at Heifield."

"Edward Green, of Doveholes, was catching a young horse, which was laid to Mr. Adam Bagshawe, & holding them up together, an ould mare of Mr. Richard Bagshaw, of Castleton, stroak him of the brost that he dyed & was buried in the churchyard the fifteenth day Oct., 1701."

"S. Francis Eyre, who came out of Cheshire, the one & twentieth day August, 1700."

"The great bell was cast at Wigan, August 7th, 1701. Mr. German Buxton & George Thornhill were churchwardens that same year. James Pickford went with Mr. Buxton to Wigan & saw it cast. Mr. Wm. Scott was the founder, & was alderman of Wigan the same year."

"A poor traveller, who went under the name of an Egiptian, was buried in the churchyard 20th April, 1702."

"A young woman which came from Woodhead, who had been at Buxton Baths, as she was coming home suddenly fell off the horse back & in a little space died, and was buryed in the churchyard, June 15, 1703."

"William Cricklow, of Hathersadge parish, who came to a fair in this towne, was stricken with a horse & died the same day, & was buried June 1, 1708."

"June, 1710. This month was neither birth, marriage, or burial."

"B. Moses, son of George Mellor, Sept. 4, 1711, being five years old."

"S. Wm. Cowper, of this towne, & Hannah, daughter of Thomas Moult, of Tunstead, who was both burned to death in their own house, he, going as was thought to save the child's life, lost his own life, Dec. 31st, 1711."

"S. Samuel, son of George Mellor, who lived with George Vernon, of Sparrow Pit, & was riding a young horse, was thrown of & his back broke in 2 pieces; he lived about 10 days & then died."

"Feby. 1, 1715. On that day there was an extreme wind. It blew the weathercock off the steeple, & brake it in pieces, and a great Ash down in the Churchyard, with vast great loss to most people in their houses, some being blown down."

"Upon the 30th day of March. 1716, between the hours of nine & twelve at night, there appeared in North & North-West, a strange sort of light in the air. It streamed up like unto long picks, of a large bigness, some black, some the colour of the rainbow, some a whitish colour, & at last it broke into flashes like lightning or smoke, as if it had been smoke of guns, as fast as you could clap your hands, very terrible to behold. It lasted so for the space of an hour, & then turned to streams again. It happened to be so the year before within one day of the same time of month, but was no lightning at that time, but was far lighter the year before, for there were several could have read in a book at that time of night. I have seen it myself several nights besides, but not so

violent as it was these two nights, but could never hear from any what the cause should be." *

About this period in the register there is the copy of a deed, by which Mr. Bagshaw conveys land to augment the living of Chapel-en-le-Frith. It bears date 1719.

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* This "strange sort of light in the air," here so curiously noted in the Parish Registers of Chapel-en-le-Frith, was, I presume, an unusually brilliant appearance of the "Northern Lights," as the *Aurora Borealis* is invariably called in Derbyshire. The same night on which this appearance was noticed at Chapel-en-le-Frith, it also caused considerable consternation in other Peak villages. At Hartington, along with a similar appearance which was noticed on the sixth of the same month, it was so vivid, and caused so much alarm, as to form the subject of a ballad, which I here, for the first time, reprint from a Chap-book of the period :—

ON THE STRANGE AND WONDERFUL SIGHT THAT WAS SEEN IN THE AIR ON THE 6TH OF MARCH, 1716.

The Sixth of March, kind neighbours this is true,
A wonder in the Sky came to my view ;
I pray believe it, for I tell no Lye,
There's many more did see it as well as I.

I was on a Travel, and was very late,
To speak the truth just about Daylight' gate ;
My heart did tremble being all alone,
To see such Wonders—the like was never known.

The first of all so dark it was to me,
That much ado my Way I had to see ;
I turn'd me round to see some Lights appear,
And then I saw those Wonders in the air.

These Lights to me like great long spears did show,
Sharp at one end, kind neighbours this is true ;
I was so troubled I could not count them o'er,
But I suppose there was above a score.

Then I saw like Blood it did appear,
And that was very throng among the spears ;
I thought the Sky would have opened in my View,
I was so daunted I knew not what to do.

The next I saw two clouds meet fierce together
As if they would have fought one another ;
And darkened all these Spears excepting one,
They gave a Clash and quickly they were gone.

The very last Day in the same month I'm told
Many People did strange Sights behold ;
At *Hartington*, the truth I will not spare,
That night they saw Great Wonders in the Air.

This *Hartington* it is in *Darbyshire*,
And credible persons living there,
They have declared that wonders they did view
The very last night in March its certain true.

"John Kenyon, who was a day labourer, & following a London carrier's horses part of the road from Manchester, his master found him on the More, near Within Lack, very weak, & being carried to Within Lack House, died there, 26th Dec. 1720."

"An affidavit brought to me within eight days after ye burial of Ann Bradley, concerning her being buried in woollen, Jan. 2, 1734."

The following names occur most frequently in the earliest registers—

Ash, of Phoside. Allen. Ashenhurst. Ashton. Bagshawe, of Ridge and Hollenknowle. Bradshawe, of Bradshawe. Bennett. Bowden, of Bowden and Cote Bank. Bealot, of Castlenaze. Beard, of Ollersett. Browne, of Marsh Hall. Bothom. Buxton. Birchenough. Barrett. Bramwell. Cresswyll, of Forde. Crosley. Clayton, M.A. Carrington, of Buggesworth. Courg. Chatwall. Cooke, B.A. Cottril. Derby. Daine. Fletcher. Ffoxlowe. Forde. Green. Garlicke. Goddard. Greensmith. Gee. Gibb. Hall. Holland. Hadfield. Hill. Kenerdine. Kinder. Kirke, of Whitehough, Martinside, and Eaves. Lingard. Lomas. Longden. Lowe. Morten. Marchington. Mellor. Moult. Marshall. Mosley. Rowland Merrill. Needham. Newton, of Peak Forest. Olliver, B.A. Ollerenshaw, of Ollerenshaw. Peake, of the Fforest. Pedley, of the Fforest. Evan Pough. Redfearne. Rowbotham. Ramskar. Swindells. Shallcross, of Shallcross. Storer. Staden. Tunstede, of Tunstede. Taylor. Thornhill. Valentine Trippet. Vernon, of Peak Forest and Tideswell. Wyott. Wright. Walker. Warde. Wood.

The Eaves, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

About Eleven o'Clock late in that Night,
A very dark Cloud which did them sore affright;
Great smoke then came, it was perfect to their view,
They cried out, O Lord, what must we do?

They saw Great Lights which did amaze them sore,
The like was never seen in any *Age* before,
They went into their Houses for to Pray,
We must Repent while it is call'd to Day.

It will be noticed how closely the description of this appearance as it is written in the Chapel-en-le-Frith Registers, agrees with the metrical account of the same phenomenon I have just given as seen at Hartington.

LL. JEWITT.

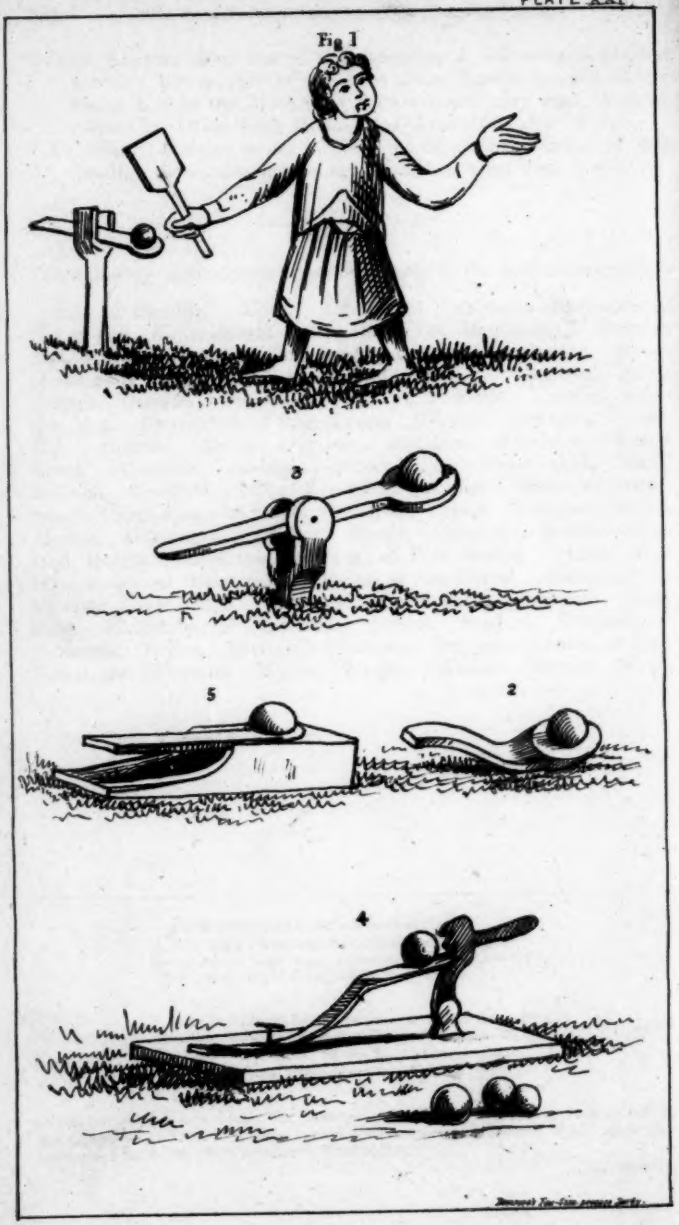


Fig 1
3
5
2
4

THE GAME OF KNUR AND SPELL.

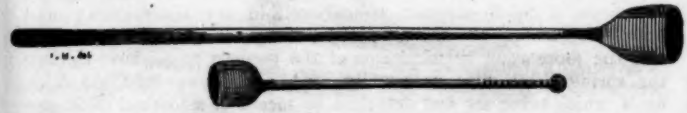
BY JOHN HOLLAND.

"He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From ninepins, coits, and from trap-ball abstains."

King.

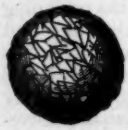
KNUR and Spell—or "Northern Spell," as Strutt calls it, was a game much in vogue amongst our Hallamshire workmen about the beginning of the present century. It is long since I saw it played by *men;* and my attention was called to it by the following passage in a very pleasant little book, entitled, "Sketches from Cambridge; by a Don." The writer, after some lively remarks on "rowing," adds, "I will only say that amongst the many varieties of athletic sports at the Universities—we have every one that fills the pages of *Bell's Life*, except the profoundly mysterious 'Knur and Spell!'" I do not perceive why a game should be so mysterious at both our great seats of learning, and "muscular exercise," which if not exactly classical, is certainly of considerable antiquity in this country: though, curiously enough, the terms pertaining to it do not occur in Johnson's Dictionary. It belongs to that large family of *ball-plays*, which beginning, with us, in the juvenile amusement of marbles, culminates in the gentlemanly game of billiards. Exercises of this class may be regarded under three general heads:—1. Those in which the ball is simply rolled or driven to a hole or a mot; as in bowls, billiards, &c. 2. When the game consists in the contending parties urging and resisting a ball with respect to a fixed goal, as in football, golf, &c.; and 3. Where the object is to drive the flying ball to the greatest distance, as in cricket, and knur and spell, the latter exhibiting what may be termed "the long range" of these exercises.

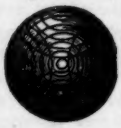
As I have said, the game under notice was early practiced in this country, at least in its rudimentary form, under the designation of "Trap-ball;" so called, from the trap used to elevate the ball, when it is to be stricken by the batsman: it is anterior to cricket, and probably coeval with most of the early games played with bat and ball. Strutt says the game may be traced back to the commencement of the fourteenth century; and the engraving (Plate XXI. fig. 1), is copied from a curious MS. of that date. The short and broad bat represented in the figure, is very different from the modern "trip-stick." or implement used for smiting the ball; and which consists of



two parts—the *stick* and the *pomel*. The former is made of ash or lancewood, as combining stiffness and elasticity; it is, for a two-

handed player, about four feet in length. The pomel is made of any hard, heavy wood, that will not easily split. Many of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" may be familiar with the shape, if not the use of the modern "trip-stick:" but others may not; and as it will probably, ere long become as obsolete as the spinning-wheel and the tinder-box, here are sketches of the "genuine article," and its degenerate namesake. The Knur (from the German *Knor*, a *Knot*), used in the game, and from which it partly derives its appellation, is made of four different materials, and may be thus represented:—1. The size of a large walnut, is carved with a knife out of holly, as one of the heaviest and hardest of our native woods. I recollect when a boy, to have seen men whittling for hours at a knur, the surface of which was not, nor desired to be smooth, but rather resembled that of the so-called "flint implements," which have latterly given rise to so much ethnological controversy. 2. The Knur was engine-turned out of lignum-vitæ, or other hard wood, and tooled all over with concentric circular lines. 3. Was most commonly made of white Wedgwood material, hence called a "pottie." The *trip*, an old-fashioned conical Knur, and which was "raised" by striking it like the cat, was generally of this material. It has long been out of use, and would be utterly forgotten but for its name in the "*trip*-stick:" I doubt indeed whether man or boy, however expert at Knur and spell, could "rise" a common trip. 4. The really Scientific Knur, which was smaller than the others, was carefully filed out of hard stag-horn; then bored through and through, and weighted with lead—it was a work of art!





And lastly, we have the *spell*, or "trap," as it was anciently called; and which appears in outline, under these three forms:—First. This simple form (Plate XXI. fig. 2), is obviously derived from the cat used in the ancient rustic game of "tip-cat," so denominated according to Strutt, from a piece of wood about six inches in length, and an inch and a half in diameter, diminished from the middle to both the ends in the shape of a double cone. When laid upon the ground, the player strikes it smartly at the end, when it rises high enough for him to beat it away as he would a ball. With very slight alteration it is made to "rise" a Knur. Second. The second form (Plate XXI. fig. 3), represents a Spell common enough within my recollection; and exactly resembling the ancient pattern in figure. Third. Ingenuity, and the more exact requirements of the modern game, have devised the spring Spell, now universally used, and shown on Plate XXI. fig. 4, which being set and detached by means of a toothed click, and also regulated by a screw over the spring, always "rises" the Knur to exactly the same height; thus greatly increasing the certainty of the player hitting it. Next, indeed, to one's surprise at the distance to

which a firstrate player will send a loaded ball—say sixteen score yards!—is that he rarely, or never misses his aim. The old so-called "score," however, was only eighteen yards; but players now—for the game still lingers in some places—always reckon twenty yards: and I have heard of a "long fellow" in this neighbourhood, who sent a metallic (zinc?) Knur seventeen score yards. Having thus described—over tediously, I am afraid—the instruments of this old, energetic, and skilful game, let me say a word or two, in reference to its apparent decadency, as the manly rival of cricket. In the first place, I think this effect is partly owing to the circumscribed space within which most suburban amusements can now-a-days be enjoyed. Our open commons are mostly gone; and "People's parks"—all thanks to their patriotic donors! have rarely open, level space enough for the competing tripsticks of the "high school." But is there not another and a stronger reason in the very nature of the game itself? viz., the absence of actual and immediate co-operation amongst the individual players? And the more so, since matches are more frequently made between two distinguished champions, than between two rival "sets" of players: the greatest number of yards in a definite number of "rises," as measured with a string, indicating victory in either case. It should be mentioned that single-handed, two-handed, and left-handed players, compete indifferently. I have alluded to the great distance to which a Knur is sometimes driven by a strong arm and a skilful stroke—the latter being an important condition of success. As the Knur often flies with a velocity rivalling that of a musket-ball, and like the latter, moves in a parabolic curve, it requires the art of a practised player neither to send it so high that unnecessary power shall be spent in its rising, nor to let it reach the ground before the initial momentum derived from the stroke of the pomel is expended.

Such is a brief sketch of the history, the philosophy, and the practice of a game which, if not Homeric, perhaps not even Horatian, is certainly English and Archaic, the dictum of the learned Cantab *non obstante!* This casual allusion to the subject has revived recollections of a period when, considerably more than half-a-century ago, Knur and Spell matches alternated with volunteer exercises on the green and open ground, now covered with vast ironworks, where armour-plates are rolled, and Armstrong guns are forged. It has reminded me that almost the first street crowd I ever saw, was, when at the close of the great match between Bancroft and Woollen, the former, as winner, was "chaired" on the shoulders of a stalwart fellow—

> "And holding his conquering trip-stick erect,
> With gay ribbon favours abundantly deck'd."

And lastly, it has recalled the following admonition to Sabbath-breakers by old Joe Mather, the coarse local rhymster of a still earlier date:—

> "Last Easter Sunday with Bat-stick and trip,
> To Pitsmoor Firs I did eagerly skip,
> But soon got fast in a quickset hedge;

A Methodist Preacher, good-natured and stout,
Took hold of my shoulders and lifted me out;
And said,—'Young man, take advice from a stranger—
Permit me with freedom to tell thee thy danger,
Thou art in the road to Loxley Edge!'"

Where Frank Fearn, a murderer, was gibbeted in 1782.

Sheffield.

Original Documents.

THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND'S WARDROBE, &c., 1751.

The following curious inventory of that portion of the Duchess of Richmond's wardrobe which at the time of her decease in 1751, was in charge of Mrs. Philadelphia Turner, is taken from the original in the Editor's possession. Many of the items, it will be seen, are very curious and interesting, as is also the inventory of the articles of clothing in which Her Grace was buried. The list of articles given to the nurse as her perquisites, viz., the linen, etc., in which the Duchess died, is also not without interest.

The Duchess of Richmond, to whom these articles belonged, was Lady Sarah, eldest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of William Earl of Cadogan, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Queen Caroline (Queen of George II.), and wife to Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny. She died in 1751. Her Will, along with several curious documents relating to the Richmond family, are also in the Editor's possession :—

'A CATALOUGE OF THE DUTCHESS OF RICHMOND'S CLOATHS THAT WERE UNDER MRS. TURNER'S CARE.

Deliver'd to Philadelphea Turner, June the 28, 1751.

14 Night Shifts, one Given to The nurs.
13 day shifts.
7 long lawn aprons.
2 striped muslin ditto.
1 striped & flowerd.
1 flowerd ditto.
a flowerd lawn ditto.
6 onder dimoty peticoats, one Buried with her grace.
2 flannels to tack in ditto.
a yd. & ¾ of new flannel, usd for her Grace.
3 under dimoty weastcoats, one Given to the nurs.
13 pare of Cotton upper Stockings.
6 pare of thread under stockings.
11 Combming cloths.
3 dosin and 4 clouts.
13 fine Cambrick holland poquet Hankerchiefs.
eleven red & white ditto, one Buried with her grace.
4 fine muslin Hankerchiefs.
2 pare of 3ble rufles muslin.
2 pare of double ditto.
one pare of single ditto.
A drest muslin hood & two dressd Caps.
5 Short muslin hoods & 2 calls & two borders for caps to ditto.
two muslin tippets and one Tuckker.
two duble cambrick mobs.

3 ditto, one Buried with her grace.
two duble muslin mobs.
2 single ditto, one Given to The nurs.
4 night caps, 4 coifs, & 4 dowds.
4 old muslin night hankercheef.
2 plain stomachers & one with straps.
a sprigd muslin capuchen.
a black podesey ditto trimed with crape.
a sasnet ditto trimed with gause.
2 black gause hankercheefs & a black & white ditto.
a black crape hood & Tippet.
a black laced tipet & a black fass ditto.
a pare of black knitt mittens & a pare of white ditto.
a black Ribbin Stomacher, a black beaver hat, a black silk ditto with whalebone.
9 quilted caps, 3 curling Irens, one Buried with her grace.
4 pare of Poquets.
2 black crape night gowns, one bombaseen ditto, & a black cloth peticoat.
two dimoty wrappers or night gowns.
2 dimoty short bed gowns & one workd ditto.
a blew Persian cover for an airing skreen.
a Jewel brush.
a black velwet mantille lind with Furr and Furr Tipet.
a pare of Stays, a pare of Jumps, 2 white Stomachers, & one black ditto.
a blew Silk hoop & a Bundle of Hoops. *N.B.*—The Bundle is in the closet in the gallery.
a pare of black Silk shoes & 2 old chamney.

WM. ADAIR.

This paper Contains what was put under the care of Mrs Turner & is in her possession. Ang. 29°, 1751.

My Lady Dutchess was bured In 1 cambrick cap, 1 Shift, 1 patecout, 1 handkerchieft, 1 Piler, 1 Sheet, 1 Heare cap.

Given to The nurs what Her Grace Died In, one Shift, one Dimeety waistcoat, one Double Cambrick mob, one Heare cap, one pear of Sheets, 4 piller bears.

Decbr. ye 3d.
1751.

A LIST OF THINGS BELONGING TO HER GRACE THE LATE DUTCHESS OF RICHMOND, AND NOW IN THE HOUSE OF THE EARL OF KILDEAR, IN ARLINGTON STREET.

No. 7.—A Case with King Charles picture in Tapestry and other things.
No. 8.—A Case with the India Cabinet—the frame sent to Goodwood.
No. 12.—A Case with the Guilt frame to the agate Cabinet and other things. *N.B.*—The Cabinet is at Goodwood.
No. 13.—A box with China for Goodwood.
No. 14.—A Ditto.
No. 16.—A box with Plaister Statues—Goodwood.
No. 35.—A trunk with furnitor from holland house intended for Goodwood.
No Directions, but a large Case with two whole-length pictures by Sr. Godfry Kneller from Lord Lincoln, intended to be sent to Goodwood as there is no rome at White Hall to put them up. *N.B.*—Those pictures had better be sent away and unpackt as confining them in the Case may tarnish them much.
An Egyptian monument.
A Couboard with Snuff Mr. Liegsis the key.
A large Lanthorn and 4 small ditto.
Two Sedan Chairs, one of them mourning.

Endorsed "List of the Dutchess of Richmond's things at Lord Kildare's house in Arlington Street, ordered to be sent to Holland house except the two whole-length pictures wch. are to be sent to Goodwood."

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20 Sept. 1751, 4 of the Dutchess of Richmond's Coach Horses all four Stone blind Sold by the Coachman who has the money for 'em..... £8 : 0 : 0

26 Sept. opened a small box of the Dutchess of Richmond, present Mr. Hill and Mr. Folkes, 59 Guineas, 6 Portugal pieces of 36 Shill., & 1 : 4 : 8 Silver £73 : 19 : 8

Oct. 4, 1751, that Mr. Adair carried to Lady Caroline Fox a Small repeating Gold Watch, the dial plate Set wth. Diamonds, & one Diamond upon ye opening part wch. Mr. Liegsis says the Dutches orderd him to carry to Gray watch maker to be repaired for Lady Louisa.

2 Small Coulans & 2 Small rings, of amethests & ruby wch. the Dutchess orderd to be set for Lady Louisa & Lady Sarah.

Carried Lady Caroline the Duke's picture.

Do. Mr. Fox brot. & delivered to me the Dutchess's Strong box with Jewells seald up as he received it.

5 Octr. 1751. Recd. from Mr. Sedgwick the produce of £2500 3 ℔ Ct. Bank annuitys 1751, upon wch. 65 ℔ Ct. was paid in.

Sent the two Remaining Coach Horses to Mr. Johnston, of Chichester, for wch. he is to pay ..... £13.

Note—The Coachman that no body that seen them offerrd more than Eleven pounds.

6 Nov.—Sold to Chas. Churchill, Esqe., Ld. George's Horse calld Silver for....£31 : 10.

Notes on Books.

PRE-HISTORIC MAN.*

A FINER, but at the same time a sadder, antiquarian work than the one before us, "*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*," it would be difficult to find. It is fine in its conception, its treatment, its carrying out, and its illustrations, and it is sad, truly sad, in the fact that it is made public as a memorial of the great mind which conceived it, and the zeal, the energy, and the liberality of mind and hand, which but for death, would have carried it on to a successful issue. Mr. Henry Christy, the originator of the work, whose recent loss at an early age, and in the midst of the most useful and important labours, is most deeply felt by archæologists both in England and on the Continent, rendered immense services to archæology and to geology by the liberal manner in which he planned and conducted at his own expense, the excavations in the valley of the Dordogne, and it was to make public for the benefit of the world at large, the results of those examinations and excavations, that he projected the present work. He had arranged its style and mode of publication; he had had several of the plates prepared under his own eye; he had written out the necessary descriptions of the articles represented; and he had also prepared a general notice of the discoveries, and had given the first five sheets into the printer's hands, when, in the midst of his useful life, in the midst of hopes of seeing his work successfully carried out, he was seized with an acute illness after visiting the Belgian Bone-caves—brought on entirely by over-exertion at those pits—and was carried off in a very short space of time. The work on which he had set his heart, and on which, as we have said, he had laboured so earnestly, has now to be carried on by his friend and co-labourer, M. Lartet, assisted by Mr. John Evans, F.R S., F.S.A.; Mr. A. W. Franks, F.S.A., Mr. W. Tipping, F.S.A., and Professor Rupert Jones, F.G.S., at the cost, we believe, of Mr. Henry Christy's executors, who being most laudably and lovingly resolved to carry out the last wishes of their brother, have determined on carrying on the work in the style he contemplated.

Of "*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*," two parts only are as yet issued. The first part is devoted to a description of the features of the Dordogne district, the caves in the valley of the Vezère, and their contents, the infilling of bone-caves, and the relative chronology of bone-caves, in which a particularly clear and useful account is given of their formation, and contents. This is followed by an extremely careful description of the articles shown on the six plates which illustrate the part. Of these plates, four are devoted to flints, and two to bone implements. The second part gives an excellent dissertation on the pre-historic cave-dwellers of southern France, the wide distribution of stone implements, the three pre-historic periods of the stone age, the similarity of form in stone implements (which is illustrated by several excellent wood engravings, showing the modes of mounting and attaching lance-heads, scrapers, and axes),

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* *Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ; being contributions to the Archæology and Palæontology of Perigord and the adjoining Provinces of Southern France.* By EDOUARD LARTET and HENRY CHRISTY. London: H. Balliere; 4to., Illustrated with Plates. Publishing Quarterly. 1866.

and the manufacture of stone implements. It has also four plates of flints, and two of bone implements, with full and extremely careful descriptions.

The plates are, without exception, the best which have yet been done of flints and of instruments of bone. They are printed with a tinted ground, so that the objects stand out clear from the paper, and have a remarkably good effect, the only drawback being their having the appearance and colour of the calcined flints so often found in Derbyshire and Yorkshire. The work is, as we have said, the finest which has as yet been produced on the subject of these highly interesting early remains, and we trust it may be as successful as it so well deserves to be. We shall return to the subject from time to time as the future parts are issued, and shall then speak of the characteristics of the objects illustrated, and of their analogy with English examples. Our present object is to draw attention to the work, in the earnest hope of inducing our readers to give it their support. It is one which ought to be in every public library in the kingdom, and in the hands of every archæologist.

CUMBERLAND POETRY.*

It would indeed have been unpardonable had Cumberland—the county which can boast amongst its gifted children William Wordsworth, Susanna Blamire, Catherine Gilpin, Ewan Clark, John Stagg, Mark Lonsdale, Robert Anderson, and a host of other poets—had been left without its place in the ballad and song-writing history of the kingdom being fully vindicated, while Yorkshire, Lancashire, and other counties have claimed their places so successfully. No doubt a feeling of this kind—a laudable county patriotism—actuated Mr. Gilpin, a worthy son of one of our finest and most charming counties, in the prosecution of his present task, and has enabled him, *con amori*, to produce the admirable volume now before us, which is evidence of his competency for the task, and of his industry in collecting together the necessary biographical materials for its illustration. The volume, which is more of a notice of the poets and poetry of Cumberland, than a collection of Cumberland ballads and songs, contains biographical memoirs, and copious selections from the works of the poets whose names we have just given, and many others, and also a number of "Border ballads," and ballads in the Cumberland dialect. The latter, the Border and the Dialect ballads are many of them extremely curious, and, to our thinking, are by far the most interesting portion of the volume.

The volume is, altogether, one which deserves our warmest commendation, and we trust that Mr. Gilpin will follow it up with another on the fugitive poetry—the odds and ends of local talent—including election verses which have considerable family and topographical interest; and not even despising curious criminal verses, which often prove valuable to the topographer and the general historian. Of the present volume we cordially approve, but as it contains only a tithe of what is interesting relating to the county, we trust that it will be followed by others by the same author—than whom no one is more fitted for the task—and so give to Cumberland that prominence to which the talent of its gifted sons and daughters so eminently entitle it.

PRE-HISTORIC TIMES.†

Our notice of Sir John Lubbock's truly excellent work, though long deferred, is as hearty as commendation of any work can possibly be. It is seldom we have seen a volume which more strongly evidences patient toil, hard and diligent searching after facts, and a greater amount of skill in arrangement and force in reasoning than it does, and it is therefore one which every archæologist ought to read and study. Sir John Lubbock has earned, and well earned, the thanks of his country for his present work, and it is one which will long remain a standard volume of reference.

In his opening chapters, Sir John speaks of the use of bronze in ancient times, dividing pre-historic archæology into four distinct periods. From bronze he passes on to the use of stone in ancient times, including flints, stone hatchets, scrapers, mall axes of the shell mounds, chisels, spear and arrow-heads, etc.; the manufacture

* *The Songs and Ballads of Cumberland, to which are added Dialect and other Poems, with Biographical Sketches, Notes, and Glossary.* Edited by Sidney Gilpin. Carlisle: G. Coward; London: Routledge & Co. 1 vol. small 8vo., 1866, pp. 560. With Portrait of Miss Blamire.

† *Pre-Historic Times, as Illustrated by Ancient Remains, and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages.* By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., etc. London: Williams & Norgate, 1865. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 542. Illustrated with Plates and Wood Engravings.

of flint implements, and bone implements. The account of flints, their varieties and modes of manufacture is an admirable one, and contains a vast amount of information. The fourth chapter is devoted to Tumuli, in which the discoveries of the late Mr. Bateman, in the barrows of Derbyshire, have been carefully tabulated, so as to show the position of the skeleton of the primary interment, the relics of stone, bone, bronze, or iron, and the pottery, found with each; whether the interment was in a cist or otherwise, and other particulars as to formation of the tumulus, the appearances during excavation, and the various articles found therein. Next follow chapters on the lake habitations of Switzerland, with the curious remains found in connection with them; on the shell-mounds of Denmark; on North American archæology, and on Cave Men. These are followed by some learned ethnological chapters on the antiquity of Man, and on Modern Savages and their habits and customs. The work is illustrated by upwards of one hundred and fifty engravings, and is issued in a manner that does its publishers, Messrs. Williams and Norgate, great credit.

Of course it is not to be expected but that in a work of this character, abounding in detail collected together from every available source, some opinions on archæological points which are given, are open to controversy. On the whole, however, Sir John Lubbock's volume is one of the best and decidedly most reliable which we have read, and is one which is in every way worthy of its highly-gifted and learned author.

SILVER TOKENS.*

Mr. Boyne, whose work on Traders' Tokens of the XVII Century † is the finest and most complete of any which has been attempted, and is now the recognised authority in all matters relating to the subject, has just issued in 4to., one of the most beautifully printed volumes we have ever seen. The subject is the *Silver* Tokens, private and public, of this kingdom, records of which he has now, for the first time, collected together and arranged alphabetically under names of places. Mr. Boyne has divided these coins into three series, viz.—1st. The Tokens of the Banks of England and Ireland, the States of Jersey, and the Governments of the Colonies, all of which were issued under Government authority. 2nd. The various Silver Tokens issued prior to the year 1811 by private individuals throughout the country, mostly from extreme necessity, to meet pressing wants, and without authority. To these he has added some which were struck for curiosity, as well as a few Irish examples of earlier date than the English series, and also some Copper Tokens which passed as a silver currency. 3rd. The private Silver Tokens which were extensively issued in the years 1811 and 1812, which was an extremely trying time with the currency of this country. These Tokens, which were, by order of Government, withdrawn from circulation in 1813, are the latest which were issued. In the first series Mr. Boyne describes 75 varieties of Tokens; in the second, 39; and in the third, 245; making a total altogether of no less than 359 distinct Tokens.

The work, which is printed by Virtue & Co., is a perfect specimen of typographic excellence. It is printed on toned paper, on one side only—an admirable arrangement for enabling collectors to make notes and additions. The plates, seven in number, are carefully executed, and add much to the interest as well as to the value of the volume.

It remains only to add that this beautiful volume has been issued to subscribers only, and that the impression was strictly limited to one hundred and fifty copies, the plates being destroyed.

BALLADS OF DERBYSHIRE.

We take the opportunity of announcing that Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., is preparing for immediate publication a volume of Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire, in which will be given a selection of fine old ballads, many of them unique and highly curious, relating to that county, and to Derbyshire families and events. The collection will be rendered useful and valuable by the addition of copious notes on the localities, persons, and events commemorated, and by a Glossary of words used. The work is intended to be followed by others on the Poets and Poetry of Derbyshire, with illustrations and biographical notices. Copies of ballads, &c., with notes on their writers, will be gladly received by Mr. Jewitt, Derby.

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* *The Silver Tokens of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dependencies and Colonies.* By William Boyne, F.S.A. London: Printed for the Subscribers only, 1 vol. 4to., 1866. 68 folios. Illustrated with 7 Plates.

† *Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century, in England, Wales, and Ireland, by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, &c.* By William Boyne. 8vo., 1858. London: J. R. Smith.

THOR'S CAVE.

So much interest having of late been centred in this remarkable cavern, of which an account appears in the present number, we have pleasure in directing attention to a lithographic view of the cave and the surrounding neighbourhood, drawn by Mr. Stalker. From this, the slight sketch of the north front, on Plate XVII. in the present number is taken, and, we are pleased to add, that Mr. Twells, of Ashborne, has published the picture in a reduced form, in photography.

PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MEN.*

It is impossible to overrate the interest attaching to a work of the kind now before us, in which photographic portraits of the highest artistic excellence, and in every instance taken from the life itself, of people eminent in art, literature, and science, are presented to the reader along with authentic and carefully written biographical notices of their lives. There could be no greater proof of the excellence of the work and its acceptability with the public, than the fact that it has now attained the completion of its fourth volume, and is entering upon the succeeding one in an equally satisfactory manner. The work is published in monthly numbers, each number containing three exquisite portraits, of cartes-de-visite size, mounted on quarto, (the size of the work,) with a tinted ground, and about sixteen pages of printed memoir, containing well-written biographies of the "men of eminence" whose portraits they accompany. The portraits and memoirs contained in the volume just completed, are the Rev. J. G. Wood, Captain Bedford Pim, P. Macdowell, R.A., Coventry Patmore, Dr. Lindley, Ford Madox Browne, Miss Meteyard, Dr. Noad, Mr. and Mrs. E. M Ward, Professor Sedgwick, William and Mary Howitt, Professor Hoffman, F. R. Pickersgill, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Lovell Reeve, V. Bartholomew, Charles Dickens, Professor Airey, Thomas Wright, Lord Wrottesley, F. W. Fairholt, and R. Ansdell, R.A.—an array of names sufficiently "eminent" and sufficiently varied to show the admirable character and plan of the work. For the excellence of the photographs, as likenesses, knowing personally so many of the persons included in the volumes already published, we can fully vouch. It would be impossible for them to be more life-like. Of the memoirs it is sufficient to say that they are pleasantly written, and that more than ordinary pains have been taken to render them truthful. As a specimen of the style, we quote the opening of the notice of the life of William Howitt, not choosing it because of any merit which it possesses over others, but simply and solely because its subject is a native of good old Derbyshire:—

"William Howitt was born of Quaker parentage, in the village of Heanor, Derbyshire, in the year 1792. Both on the paternal and maternal side, his ancestors had resided for many generations in the same neighbourhood.

"The pastoral and old-world character of the district in which our author was born and passed his childhood and youth, made a deep impression upon his imagination, and have stamped themselves, with a quaint individuality, upon numerous pages of his writings. "The Book of the Seasons," "The Boy's Country Book," "The Rural Life in England," "The Hall and the Hamlet," and "Madame Dorrington of the Dene," may be said to embody the spirit of the scenery and personages amongst whom his early years were spent. In the portraiture of Madame Dorrington, it is believed that the author has sought to delineate the amiable and noble character of his mother, to whom he was deeply attached, and whose memory was warmly revered, not only by her children and intimate friends, but by all who came within the sphere of her influence.

"William Howitt was the third of six sons, another of whom, Richard Howitt, is favourably known to the public as the author of some volumes of original and tasteful poetry—a new and enlarged edition of which is now, we believe, in the press,—and of a prose work upon Australia. William Howitt was educated at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, the public seminary of the Society of Friends His school-days past, he still devoted himself with unwearying enthusiasm to the study of languages, ancient and modern, as well as to chemistry, botany, and natural and moral philosophy. He wrote poetry as a schoolboy, and from early life showed a marked predilection for rural sports and amusements.

"In his twenty-eighth year, William Howitt married Mary Botham, a young lady

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* *Photographic Portraits of Men of Eminence in Literature, Science, and Art, with Biographical Memoirs.* Edited by Edward Walford, M.A.; the Photographs by Ernest Edwards, B.A. London: A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without. 4to. Published monthly.

who, like himself, came of "the stock of the martyrs." She was born amongst the iron-forges of the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, although her childhood and youth, until her marriage, were spent at the pleasantly situated little town of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, where her father's family had possessed property for some generations. The similarity of their tastes in literature, and an enthusiastic love of the beauties of natural scenery, which has continued with them throughout life, formed the basis of a friendship which terminated in their marriage, in 1821, and has linked their names together in many a volume both of prose and poetry, beloved by thousands throughout Great Britain and America.

"The first year of their married life was spent in Staffordshire. Their first public appearance in print was in a joint volume of poems entitled "The Forest Minstrel," which was quickly followed by a second, "The Desolation of Eyam, and other Poems." At this time also, William and Mary Howitt became widely known through contributions to the "Annuals," as they were called, and which were just then commencing their popular career.

"Between 1831 and 1837, during his residence at Nottingham, William Howitt published "The Book of the Seasons," "Pantika, or Traditions of the most Ancient Times," and a "Popular History of Priestcraft;" the first and last-mentioned of these works having passed through many editions. Mary Howitt at the same time published her most important poetical work, now for many years out of print, a volume of dramas entitled "The Seven Temptations," a novel called "Wood Leighton," and her earlier volumes for the young, entitled "Sketches of Natural History," and "Tales in Prose" and "Tales in Verse."

"In 1837, William Howitt quitted Nottingham, where he had been engaged in business, and settled with his family in the pleasant village of Esher, in Surrey, where both he and his wife devoted themselves exclusively to literary pursuits, their relaxation being found in the society of their children and of a few intimate friends, and in their enjoyment of their garden and the beautiful surrounding country. During their three years' residence at Esher, William Howitt produced in rapid succession some of his most popular works, "The Rural Life of England," "Colonization and Christianity," the first series of "Visits to Remarkable Places," and his first work for the young, "The Boy's Country Book." Mary Howitt, during this time, published two of her most popular volumes of poetry for young people, "Hymns and Fireside Verses," and "Birds and Flowers;" also several volumes of a series of short prose tales, thirteen in number, entitled "Tales for the People and their Children."

"From Esher the Howitts removed to Germany, chiefly for the purpose of educating their children amongst a people towards whom they had always felt a strong intellectual attraction, and also with the intention of perfecting themselves in a knowledge of the German language and literature. During his residence in that country, William Howitt wrote 'The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany,' 'German Experiences,' and translated a curious manuscript which had been written at his request by a German acquaintance, 'The History of the Student Life of Germany.'"

This short extract from the memoir of William Howitt, which we break off abruptly, will be sufficient to show the careful style in which the memoirs are written, and will also be sufficient, we trust, to awaken that interest in the work among our readers which it so well deserves.

NIDDERDALE.*

Among the many beautiful and interesting districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire—a Riding which is full of interest and beauty—there are few which can, in some points, compare with the Valley of the Nidd, which has been made the subject of one of the prettiest, best, and most useful guide-books which has ever fallen into our hands. Nidderdale extends, south easterly, from the mountain of Great Whernside to Dacre Banks on one side, to Brimham rocks at Hartwith on the other, though the river flows on by way of Knaresborough, with its castle and dripping well, on its way to the Ouse, into which it falls at Nun Monckton. The Valley, as described in the excellent little book before us, comprises Pateley Bridge, an interesting and delightfully situated market town, Bishopside, Bewerley, Dacre, Hartwith, Stonebeck Down, Stonebeck Up, Castlestead, Hayshaw, Brimham Rocks, Hardcastle Garth, Summerbridge, Braisty Woods, Heathfield, Colthouse, Ramsgill, (the birthplace of Eugene Aram,) Riddingsgill, Blayshaw, Stean, Woodall, Deadman's Hill, Goyden Pot or Cavern, Limley, Eglin's Cavern, Fountain's Earth, Thwaite, Lofthouse, Bouthwaite, Sigsworth, Greenhow Hill, Craven Cross, Stump Cross Caverns, &c., &c.

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* *Nidderdale: an Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Sketch of the Valley of the Nidd.* By William Grainge. Pateley Bridge: Thomas Thorpe, 1863, pp. 236. Small 8vo. Illustrated with Plates.

Taking Pateley Bridge as his centre, our author, Mr. Grainge, divides his Valley into four days' tours, in the course of which he discourses right pleasantly on every place worth seeing, and on every subject worth hearing about; and a pleasanter four days' ramble, with such a guide as the book before us, it would be impossible to find. The descriptions of scenery, localities, and places are excellent; the historical, antiquarian, and scientific information—for Mr. Grainge gives a great deal of information on geological, botanical, and other matters—is pleasantly given; and the anecdotes and bits of folk lore, &c., are judiciously introduced, and graphically told. The illustrations are truly admirable, and add materially to the beauty and usefulness of the work.

We must not forget to add, as a matter of considerable local interest, that the little volume before us is the very first book which has ever been printed in Nidderdale. So excellent is it in every way, both in its matter, in its printing, in its illustrations, in its bidning and "getting up" generally, that it is evident the art of printing at Nidderdale has arrived at high perfection, and that that beautiful valley is now, thanks to Mr. Thorpe, able to compete with any other district in the kingdom. It is a work we can cordially recommend to all visitors to the interesting district of Yorkshire on which it treats, and to all who desire to possess information on its scenery, antiquities and manufactures.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

THE FAMILIES OF SIMPSON, OF DERBY; AND WELDON, OF DUDDINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,—

Can any of your genealogical readers afford me any assistance in obtaining a clue to the solution of the following queries—Thomas Simpson, of Derby, married at Derby, in June, 1757, Mary, daughter of James Weldon, then of Duddington, Northamptonshire, Esq. This lady was said to be nearly related to the family of Fludyers, Baronets, and through them to the noble house of Dacre, Barons Dacre. As regards the relationship of the two latter families it is very clear, Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt., brother of Sir Samuel the first Baronet, had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married, 2nd March, 1773, Charles Trevor Roper, 18th Baron Dacre, and she died *s. p.* July 4, 1794. The first point I wish to arrive at is how the relationship existed between the Fludyers (whose arms are *sable* a cross patonce between four escallops *or*, each charged with a cross patonce of the field) and the Weldons. Mr. Simpson's sister married Hugh Jackson, Esq., of Duddington, and died in April, 1816. Mr. Jackson's family have been seated in the above place since the reign of Charles I. (Their arms, granted in 1689, are, *or*, a greyhound courant, *ermines*, between three eagle's heads erased *sable*), and he married, secondly, a daughter of Thomas Hippisley, (arms, *sable*, three mullets pierced in bend between two mullets, *or*), Esq., of Lamborne Place, Berks. Mr. Simpson, who was present at the time Derby was threatened with a visit of the troops of Prince Charles Edward left *inter alios*, James, whose only daughter married Capt. Allison, of Louth, an officer in the local militia, and Thomas. The latter married Mary, one of the daughters of James Nowlan, (arms, *azure* on a cross argent, a lion passant gardant *gules*, in each quarter a sword in pale, surmounted with a martlet of the second,) Esq., of The Hermitage, London, and who died March, 1810. There was a numerous family of the Nowlans: another daughter married Octavius Graham Gilchrist, F.S.A., a distinguished literary character of his day, who died in 1823; another daughter was married to Francis Simpson, Esq., a younger brother of Thomas abovementioned, and the author of a work on "Baptismal Fonts," who died in 1851. A third daughter married Capt. Reilly, R.N.; and a fourth married Justin M'Carthy, Esq., barrister-at-law, a member of the ancient and once royal family of the M'Carthys of Carrignavar, county of Cork, whose arms are *argent*, a buck trippant *gules*, attired and unguled *or*. He married, secondly, a daughter of Sir — Hawes, of London, by whom he had *inter alios* Sir Charles Justin, Knt., Governor of Ceylon, who died October, 1864. A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*, recording some notices of the late Cardinal Archbishop Wiseman, remarked upon the singularity of the death of the Cardinal following so closely that of his cousin and schoolfellow, the late Governor of Ceylon. How this relationship existed, I should like to know; also some particulars respecting two old seals I recently met with. The first is of steel, bearing the arms of

Parkyns, of London, granted in 1589, impaling those of Hall, of Norwich, viz., *or*, on a fesse dancettée *sable*, between ten billets *ermine*; a sun in splendour between two crosses potent fitchée of the second, and per pale *argent* and *sable*, on a chevron between three martlets as many trefoils slipped, all counterchanged. Crest, (of Parkyns,) a bull passant *azure*, winged *or*, ducally gorged of the last. The second seal is silver, but so much worn as to render the colours indistinct, bears on two bars three cross (two and one) crosslets fitchee, in chief a greyhound courant. Crest, a greyhound sejant. I may add, in conclusion, that the arms long borne by the Simpsons are similar to those of the Simpsons, or Sympsons, of Bedfordshire, differenced by a crescent *or*.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I find in Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Peerages*, just published, the following passage under the head of Trevor, Barons Trevor, and Viscounts Hampden:—"Thomas Trevor (arms—per bend sinister *ermine* and *erminois*, a lion rampant *or*), Knighted in 1692, upon his being made Solicitor-General; Attorney-General in 1695; and on the accession of Queen Anne, constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, when he was elevated to the peerage, 31st December, 1711, as Baron Trevor, of Bromham, co. Bedford. In 1726, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal; and the next year declared one of the Lords Justices. On the accession of George II. he was again sworn of the Privy Seal, and three years afterwards constituted President of the Council. His Lordship, who died 19th June, 1730, married first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Searle, Esq., of Finchley, Middlesex, by whom he had two sons, successively Lords Trevor, and three daughters. He married secondly, Anne, daughter of Robert Weldon, Esq., of Brampton, Hunts, and widow of Sir Robert Bernard, Bart., of the same place, by whom he had Robert, who succeeded as 4th Lord; Richard, in holy orders, consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1744, translated to the see of Durham in 1752, and died unmarried 9th June, 1771; and Edward, died young. Mr. Weldon's family, I am certain of, only resided at Duddingdon for a very short time, and having come there from Buckden, Hunts, returned again soon afterwards, and this fact may in some measure aid us in arriving at the solution of one of the queries above propounded.

J. S.

SIR JOHN GELL OF HOPTON.

A SCARCE Civil War Tract in my possession, entitled "A Case for the City Spectacles," 1648, written for the purpose of casting ridicule upon Cromwell and his Generals, has the following Derbyshire reference:—

"In the next place I must needs unkennell a nest of Independant Cowards and Vermine. And, first, I pluck out by the eares *Sanders*, (that Diminiture of *Alexander*), Captaine under Sir *John Gell:* the greatest act of Valour that he ever did was to shoote a Gentleman through the Arme, and cut him after he was taken Prisoner and disarm'd; when he was to goe upon any service he had a trick to make his Souldiers mutiny; which he did notoriously, when he should have gone with Colonell *Gell* to *Naisby* fight. His officers are like him: one *Hope* who has forfeited his name by his ill behaviour. This fellow plundered most sacrilegiously a Communion Cap (as I heare) and was taken in the act, and pull'd out of his Breeches. Sir *William Brerton* that Tooth-muster-monster (the greatest Cowards have longest teeth, as curst Cowes have short hornes) I say Major Generall Tooth, being once in Fight together with Sir *John Gell*, on *Hopton* Heath, wheeled about and left Sir *John* to hot service, which hee performed with such Valour as gain'd the Day, (no thanke to Sir *William*). There was slaine the Earle of *Northampton*, and foure or five hundred more, after which Sir *William* appeares againe and makes a fresh onset on the dead bodies, and plunders them of their Cloathes, and Sir *John* of his honour; for the credit of the whole business was laid upon Sir *William*."

The same tract contains an anecdote of Cromwell, which, as it may interest the readers of the *Reliquary*, I venture to transcribe, although it has no local interest that I am aware of:—

"I cannot omit a memorable passage about Cromwell, (the Devill's Groome that turnes Churches into Stables) the first Church he so converted, in the entrance his Horse rose with him, and knockt his prophane skull against the top of the doore, that he fell downe dead for the time; which was all the hurte he ever got since these Warres, except a Wounde which a Souldier of his owne gave him as he was running away at the Battell of *Yorke*.

ALFRED WALLIS.

MANUSCRIPT GLEANINGS.

MS. gleanings from an old almanac (penes Mr. Carrington, of Bakewell,) "gathered by Richard Allestree."

1628. March 3. Edward Hashwood borne.
„ April 7. A strong, cold and tedious wynde with showres.
„ „ 21. A sollemne fast throughout Englande.
„ May 13. Lett blood right arme vez. R.L.
„ June 18. Received a bitt ffor my great horse from Mr. Comberford.
„ Augt. 23. Duke of Buckingham killed by one John Felton with a stabb to his hart at portsmouth.
„ Sep. 9. my wyffe came home from Maydwell.
„ Nov. 27. John Felton araigned and pleaded Guyltie,
„ „ 29 John Felton executed at Tiborne
„ Dec 21. a cruell winde and an exceeding whett daye.
„ „ 22. Wyndie and whett daye ageyne.
„ „ 31. a fine, cleer and warme day.
Mr. Wilcockson (Wirksworth) 8 paire of gloves 5s.
ffor a barber's table ye (length?) is 3 feet 8 in. and (breadth?) is 2 feet.

A RECEIPT FOR YE AGUE,

(In a more modern hand.)

TAKE half an ounce of Indian Bark and three peneworth of Indian Snake Root, both powdered; make them up with serrop of gelleflowrs Like a Balsom and take some of a knife pint about the quantity of 3 pills every 2 hours and drink some Claret after it, (eat your meat betwixt those 2 hours.)

ESLIGH.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS NEAR PORTSMOUTH.

AT the end of September last, some workmen who were levelling the land contiguous to the new forts on Portsdown Hill, near Portsmouth, found an interesting relic of the Roman occupation of the island. Over a bed of clay lies a stratum of sand, decreasing from twelve to three or four feet in thickness. In this was found an urn, or cinerary vase, of the usual form. Its diameter at the widest part was nine inches, and its height seven inches. It contained charred bones; some of them appeared to be skull bones, but I should not like to speak positively on this point. When the vase was shown to me, I found inside it the remains of a vase of coarser material; and on speaking to the foreman of the works, I learnt that these were the remains of a coarser vessel which was found standing close to the one in question. In the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXVII., Mr. Kemp, speaking of a Roman sepulchral urn discovered in Whitechapel, quotes an inscription on an ancient tomb, erected to one Lollius, to this effect: "T Lollius, T. Lollii masculus, &c. Hic *propter viam* positus, ut decant, præter-euntes—Lolli, Vale." This evidently proves that the Romans buried their dead by the way side; and it may be well to state that the urn I describe was found close to the high road from Portsmouth to London. No coins, nor any other remains, were found near the spot. I may remark that at the distance of about half a mile from the place where the urn was found, several skeletons were discovered in a small barrow some time ago.

C. COLLIER.

FORCE OF THE VERNACULAR.

"WHEN a couple are newly married, the first month is honeymoon, or smick-smack; the second is hither and thither; the third is thwick-thwack; the fourth, the devil take them that brought thee and I together!"—*Old Saw.*

As a youngster, more than twenty-five years ago, I was travelling on the outside of a coach been Macclesfield and Leek, when my matrimonial proclivities and romantic aspirations received a somewhat rude shock from over-hearing the direful experience of a fellow-passenger, who, poor wretch! had evidently rushed into wedlock to repent at his own bitter leisure:—"Lawks, mon! when oi furst married moy woife, oi could a' hetten hur upp; but oi hodna' bin sploiced a moonth afore oi should a' poiked her up agen."

MOORLAND LAD.

EPITAPH IN EYAM CHURCHYARD.

The following singular metrical epitaph was copied from a tombstone in the Churchyard of Eyam, in the summer of 1851 :—

"Here lieth ye body of Anne Sellars buried by
this stone, who died on Jany. 15 day, 1731.

Likewise here lize dear Isaac
Sellars my husband and my
right: who was buried on
that same day come seven
years 1738. In seven years
time then comes a change
obsarve & here you'll see
on that same day come
seven years my husband's
laid by me."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD.

Chester.

ENIGMAS OF MARKET TOWNS.

THE following "Enigmatical List of Market Towns" in Derbyshire, we quote from the *Derby Mercury*, of March 15, 1787. It may interest some of our readers :—

ENIGMATICAL LIST OF MARKET TOWNS IN THIS COUNTY.

No. 1. Four-fifths of a sluggard, and the surface of an escutcheon.
2. A Latin preposition, the 15th letter in the Greek alphabet, and 2-9ths of another name of Constantinople.
3. A Coffer, what we all do, leaving out a letter, and a Pasture.
4. To a female sheep, prefix 3-4ths of the use of an oven, to which add a consonant, and repeat it.
5. A well-known tree, and to be carried.
6. Three-fourths of courageous, a Liquod Letter, and the signification of Bank in the composition of names.
7. A letter not used by the Eastern nations, 3-7ths of uneasy, new ale, and a Consonant.
8. Two-thirds of the wing of a fowl, to gnaw, and a negative reversed.

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1. Dronfield. 2. Derby. 3. Chesterfield. 4. Bakewell. 5. Ashborne. 6. Bolsover. 7. Wirksworth. 8. Alfreton.

EPITAPHS FROM TIDESWELL CHURCHYARD.

George Sheldon, died Febr. 1st. 1805, aged 47.

"By depth of snow and stormy day
He was bewildered in his way;
No mortal aid did him come nigh,
Upon the snow he then did lie
Helpless, being worn out with strife,
Death soon deprived him of his life;
But hope he found a better way
To the regions of eternal day."

Thomas Middleton, aged 76, and Margaret Middleton, aged 75.
Died Mar. 15th, 1831.

"Ah! weep not for us, 'tis unkindness to weep,
Our weary weak frames hath but fallen asleep;
No more of fatigue or endurance we knows,
Oh! weep not; oh, break not, our gentle repose."

H. P. BAGSHAWE.

EPITAPH VERSES AT DUFFIELD.

THE following among many other not very usual verses, occur in Duffield Churchyard.

LL. J. JUN.

Mary, wife of Wm. Burton, Ob. 1846.

A loving wife, a faithful friend,
A Christian parent took her end;
She's only gone before to show
The debt we all to nature owe.

Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Frost, of Duffield, ob. 1833.

I sought from sickness to be free,
But death was stern and steady;
They dug this darksome grave for me,
And thine is almost ready.

Wm. Cooper, Ob. 1789.

A tender husband and a parent dear,
A good companion and a friend sincere,
The Lord in his due time did call away,
To brighter regions of eternal day.

Wm. Osbiston, ob. 1820.

In sure and steadfast hope to rise
And claim his mansion in the skies,
A Christian here his flesh laid down,
The cross exchanging for the crown.
Meet for the fellowship above,
He heard the call, "Arise my love!"
"I come," his dying looks replied,
And lamb-like as his Lord he died.

On the Church wall, on a double tablet,

Thomas Rodgers, ob. 1796.

To him so mourned in death so loved in life,
The disconsolate and widowed wife
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,
That holds his ashes and expects her own.

Mary, his widow, ob. 1815.

A charge I had to keep,
A God to serve,
A never dying soul,
And fit it for the skies.

Matthew Johnson, ob. 1809.

A kind indulgent loving wife,
Likewise two daughters dear,
I leave behind in mortal life,
To shed affection's tear.

My daughters' youth did much engage
A wish to live to see
Them grown to a maturer age,
But so that must not be.

Death gave the call, I must remain
No more on earth with you;
Physicians' skill was all in vain,
Death aimed his dart so true.

SIR PETER FRECHVILLE, OF STAVELEY.

THE following lines on Sir Peter Frechville, of Staveley, Derbyshire, of whom an account will be found in Vol. III., page 150, are from Sampson's "Virtus Post Funera Vivit," printed in 1636, two years after Sir Peter's death (for an account of Sampson, see Vol. I., page 46):—

ON THE WELL LEARNED AND TRULY NOBLE GENTLEMAN, SIR PETER FRETCHVILLE, OF STALIE.

Cotton's great fame, learning, birth, and worth,
The *Genii* of our nation hath set forth,
And worthily compared him to a booke
Writ by the thrice three maids? On which to looke
Is full perfection? why may not we
Renowned *Peter* read thy Historie?
Each word contain'd a subject, every line
Was worth a Kingdome that was all Divine:
His body, nature's noblest frame, was strong,
His silver haires proclaim'd him ever young,
The graces throng'd together him to court,
Nay you would sweare this man was vertue's foart,
Where learning, bounty, courage met in one,
Striveing to place themselves in vertues Throne.
There all the Ties of goodnes joyntly grew
Dressing themselves to render merit due,
Each limbe of him, each arter, nerve, and veine
Did in themselves a *microcosme* containe,
There charity in her rich robe was dress'd
Here liberality at full express'd
Within his bosome there lay aptitude
And there sat bounty kissing fortitude,
Hospitality almost dead, and gone
He did againe bring to perfection.
Adorning her in Heaven's Skie colloured hue,
(For poverty is charactered in blue).
She at his gates was answered every day
Before she knock'd she had her *Almes*, and pay.
Where others stretch their lands as men wrest cloth
Stretching it on the tenter-hookes! when both
The Farmer and the keeper cursing cry
Their hands are barrd from publicke charity.
Yet then this *Nestor* of experience,
Tooke pity on his tennants indigence,
The third part he enjoyd, he had no more,
Such Land-lords never did make Tennants poore.
Aged he was, if reckoned by his yeeres,
But you would deeme him young seeing his haires,
More white than Snowe or Milke! his gratefull worth
Got him the name (of White Knight of the North)
His Country still laments him, and doth weepe
Since he that was her eie is false asleepe.
Staley retaines but his impurer part
Heaven hath his soule, his best part we in hart.

GENERAL INDEX TO VOL VI.

B.

C.

D.

M.

N.

INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES.

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